

**RHODESIAN SCENE**—Huge pile of debris rests on sidewalk outside one of many shops that were looted and burned during violence on outskirts of Salisbury Wednesday



## 5 Months' Growth of Hair Gets Airman 3 Months at Hard Labor

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—An American airman who has not been to a barber in five months was convicted tonight of refusing orders to get a haircut and sentenced to three months at hard labor.

A military court also sentenced Airman 1st Cl. Ned Posey, 22, of Lead, S.D., to a \$600 fine and demoted him to basic airman. Airman Posey refused to comment on the verdict, but he appeared surprised by the severity. He could have received a maximum sentence of six months at hard labor, a bad conduct discharge and loss of two-thirds of his pay.

Airman Posey, testifying in his own defense, claimed a soldier's short military hair "alienates him from his own generation."

"I like my hair long," he told the court. "It aligns me with a generation I believe in. I strongly feel the Air Force should not reflect only part of America but all groups."

He pleaded not guilty to charges of disobeying an officer's order. A defense motion to have the charges thrown out was dismissed by the judge.

## U.S. Presses N. Vietnam on Lost Airmen

Query Unanswered At Paris Session

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 20 (WP).—The United States today pressed Hanoi to clarify the status of 14 downed American airmen known to have landed alive in North Vietnam, but not officially listed by the Communists as prisoners of war.

The final session of the third year of the stalled four-party peace talks was also marked by American and South Vietnamese displeasure with the French government for apparently authorizing a Communist-backed anti-war meeting to be held in suburban Versailles next month.

Deputy U.S. negotiator Heyward Isham, substituting for Ambassador William J. Porter, who is in the United States on private business which may be followed by consultations in Washington, received no direct reply from the Communists on the prisoner list.

Mr. Isham asked Hanoi to explain the "contradiction" between the allegedly "complete" list of 388 POWs released by North Vietnam in December, 1970, and the fact that the 14 men named now did not appear on it. The Defense Department's most recent list gives the names of 381 men lost over North Vietnam and believed captive, but it does include all the men named today.

Incomplete List  
Although Mr. Isham provided the detailed circumstances of the 14 men's presumed capture, only about half of them are listed by the Pentagon as POWs because of insufficient evidence about their fate.

Allied unhappiness with the French government was scarcely disguised for authorizing the Feb. 11-13 meeting in Versailles of the "World Assembly for Peace and Independence in Indochina."

Technically both Mr. Ledogar and Mr. Dan, limited their more pointed remarks to concerns that holding the meeting so close to Paris would do violence to the neutral atmosphere given when the preliminary negotiations began here in May, 1968.

But Mr. Ledogar's comment also indicated that the United States was becoming increasingly annoyed with recent official French statements on Vietnam. The latest example involved French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who earlier in the week during a visit in Tokyo noted renewed U.S. bombing in North Vietnam. He said "it is like Vietnamization," and "I don't like Vietnamization."

Mr. Ledogar said that the French government was well aware of the numbers and location of North Vietnamese Army troops in Laos and Cambodia.

"That the French chose to talk about bombing and not the North Vietnamese presence in Laos and Cambodia is their business," he said, but "we relate the two."

Viet Cong press spokesman Ly Van San said the Versailles summit was expected to be attended by more than a thousand delegates from 60 nations. Allied efforts to stop it showed the Nixon administration "had lost all reason and turned up its nose at public opinion," he added.

## Mansfield Panel Asks U.S. Pullout In Six Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee yesterday adopted a resolution calling on President Nixon to withdraw all forces from Indochina within six months, contingent upon the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by 11 members of the committee, proposed that the policy of the United States be to terminate as soon as practicable all military operations of the United States in Indochina and to provide for the prompt and orderly withdrawal of all United States military forces within six months, subject to the release of all American prisoners of war.

In line with this policy, the resolution calls upon the President to set a final date for withdrawal, to negotiate an immediate cease-fire and to negotiate with North Vietnam a phased and rapid withdrawal of U.S. forces in return for a phased release of prisoners.

The policy committee thus set the stage for continued legislative attempts by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., to impose upon Mr. Nixon by law a fixed timetable for withdrawal from Indochina. Sen. Mansfield serves as chairman of the committee.

## Britain Going to India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will visit India from Feb. 5 to 7 for talks with the Indian external affairs minister, Swaran Singh, it was announced today.



SECRET BASE—Laotian military base of Long Chen, seen from a helicopter Wednesday, has been badly damaged and virtually put out of action as the result of a Communist attack which began on December 31, 1971. Base has been maintained by CIA to help Laotian irregulars battle North Vietnamese troops. It consists of a mile-long runway with reloading facilities and stores of bombs for Laotian T-28 bombers as well as clusters of communications buildings at both ends.

## As Part of Arms Buildup

## Nixon Bares Speedup on New Missile Sub

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—President Nixon disclosed today that he has ordered a sharp and costly speedup in Pentagon efforts to develop a new class of missile-firing submarines.

He implied that the move was needed to offset growing Soviet nuclear might.

The Presidential announcement, in the State of the Union message's reference to a defense budget rise, could have a major impact on the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks in Vienna, where the Russians are resisting U.S. pressure to include missile-firing submarines in an initial pact controlling nuclear weapons.

The Presidential message appears to carry an implicit warning that if the Russians continue production of their Polaris-style submarines, the United States will resume submarine production as well, only with a bigger and more potent type.

Mr. Nixon also made it clear today that the Navy will once again be the largest beneficiary of increased defense spending, with another \$3-billion hike to modernize the rest of the fleet.

Fleet Building Seen  
[Columnist Jack Anderson said today that the President will ask in his new budget that the U.S. Navy be increased to 600 ships, the Associated Press reported.]

"The Navy will get 55 more ships than the admirals finally requested," Mr. Anderson wrote. "This will bring the fleet up to 600 ships. The emphasis will be upon smaller, less costly ships."

Also in the new budget is another military pay rise and another big jump—\$338 million—for research on new weapons.

The President's request for a substantial increase in the new submarine project could also serve to mute some of the administration's more conservative critics who have charged that despite an upswing in military spending, U.S. defenses were slipping.

"Even as we seek with the greatest urgency stable controls on armaments," Mr. Nixon said, "we cannot ignore the fact that others are going forward with major increases in their own arms programs."

The Russians, who already have outstripped the United States in numbers of land-based missiles, now have either operational or under construction 42

missile-firing submarines, more than the number of Polaris and Poseidon-carrying subs the United States has had on station since 1967.

\$900-Million Fund  
To counter this, the President said that his new budget, due on Capitol Hill on Monday, would contain another overall hike in defense spending, including "over \$900 million to improve our sea-based deterrent force."

That is about nine times what the Navy got in this year's budget for development work on the new submarine-missile project known as ULMS, or underwater long-range missile system.

Mr. Nixon stopped short of ordering production of a fleet of these new submarines, although the language he used strongly hinted that the United States had taken a big step toward production of a new class of underwater missile-armed warships.

In explaining his move, the President said: "I recently directed the Department of Defense to develop a program to build additional missile-launching submarines carrying a new and far more effective missile."

Although the top Navy and Pentagon brass have claimed that the current U.S. missile subs are virtually impossible for Soviet sub-hunters to find and destroy, the objective of the ULMS project is to build vessels even less vulnerable for the 1980s and beyond.

The idea behind ULMS is to build bigger submarines, each carrying missiles having a range of about 5,000 miles. The current U.S. Poseidon subs carry 16 missiles able to hit targets about 2,800 miles away.

With longer-range missiles, the subs could stay farther away from their potential targets, thus vastly increasing the ocean ex-

posed to random drug tests anywhere in the world under a Defense Department plan announced yesterday.

This follows the results of tests carried out in the second half of last year on 250,000 Army personnel in Vietnam and Thailand which showed that 11.87, or 4.1 percent, were drug abusers, although not necessarily addicts.

The Defense Department's plan, expected to be fully under way by July 1, involves taking urine samples that will detect opiates, amphetamines and barbiturates.

The department hopes the testing will provide early identification of servicemen needing treatment and rehabilitation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Here are the textual excerpts from President Nixon's State of the Union address:

I know the political pressures in this session of the Congress will be great.

However, there are great national problems that are so vital they transcend partisanship. Let us have our debates. Let us have our honest differences. But let us join in keeping the national interest first. Let us join in making sure that legislation the nation needs does not become hostage to the political interests of any party or any person.

I have presented to the leaders of the Congress today a message of 15,000 words discussing in some detail where the nation stands and setting forth specific legislative items on which I ask the Congress to act.

I am not presenting proposals which have attractive labels but no hope of passage. I am presenting only vital programs which are within the capacity of the Congress to enact, within the capacity of the budget to finance and which I believe should be above partisanship.

As our involvement in the war in Vietnam comes to an end, we must now go on to build a generation of peace. To achieve that goal, we must face realistically the need to maintain our defenses.

More for Defense  
Because of rising research-and-development costs, because of increases in military and civilian pay and because of the need to proceed with new weapons systems, my budget for the coming fiscal year will provide for an increase in defense spending.

Strong military defenses are not the enemy of peace. They are the guardian of peace.

There could be no more misguided set of priorities than one which would tempt others

## Election-Year 'Bipartisanship'

## Nixon Bids Congress Support His Peace, Prosperity Drives

(Continued from Page 1)  
message to Congress proposing ways to end the strike, probably tomorrow.

Cabinet Meeting  
After his speech, the President held a Cabinet meeting and tonight gave a dinner for the Cabinet and other high administration officials before departing for a weekend in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Among the other major points in his speech, Mr. Nixon:

● Declared in his written message that by the middle of 1973 "we can achieve our goal of reducing draft calls to zero."

● Reaffirmed his goal of achieving "full employment in peacetime," declaring that "we intend to meet that goal and we can."

● Said that his budget would be "expansionary without being inflationary."

● Asserted, to loud applause, that "local school boards must have control over local schools."

Discussing his plan to help stop the rapid rise of property taxes, the President called them "the most oppressive and discriminatory tax hitting most cruelly at the elderly and the retired."

He said that he had put two presidential commissions to work to find ways to relieve the burden of property taxes and to find new ways to finance public education.

To make American industry more competitive in the world market, Mr. Nixon said he would recommend a program of federal incentives to increase private research and spur development.

In addition, he said he would recommend "federally-supported research on projects designed to improve our everyday lives in ways that will range from improving mass transit to developing new systems of emergency health care that could save thousands of lives annually."

Progress With SALT  
While the President spoke of "encouraging progress in our negotiations with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic arms," he said that until limitations are agreed to "we must maintain the strength necessary to deter war."

In his written message, he said that "we cannot ignore the fact that others are going forward with major increases in their own arms programs," a reference to reports of increased Soviet production of arms, particularly of guided missiles.

Despite the increase in the arms budget, Mr. Nixon said that "in the past three years, we have reduced the burden of arms. For the first time in 20 years, spending on defense has been brought below spending on human resources."

In the longer message, he said that defense spending is 7 percent of the gross national product in the current fiscal year, compared with 8.2 percent in 1964 and 9.5 percent in 1968. It will be 6.4 percent in the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, he said.

A major claim in the President's address—one that is likely to be a major theme in his reelection campaign—was that he has succeeded in calming the nation's nerves and reducing the turmoil that characterized the late 1960s.

"Then we were shaken and uncertain people," he said in the longer message, "but now we are recovering our confidence... The center of American life has held

developing new systems of emergency health care that could save thousands of lives annually. Now that other nations are moving rapidly forward in technology, the answer to the new competition is not to build a wall around America, but rather to remain competitive by improving our own technology still further, and by increasing productivity in American industry."

In addition, there is one pressing need which I have not previously covered, but which must be placed on the national agenda.

We long have looked to the local property tax as the main source of financing for public primary and secondary education.

"Most Oppressive Tax"  
As a result, soaring school costs and soaring property tax rates now threaten both our communities and our schools. They threaten communities because property taxes—which more than doubled in the 10 years from 1960 to 1970—have become one of the most oppressive and discriminatory of all taxes, hitting most cruelly at the elderly and the retired; and they threaten schools, as hard-pressed voters understandably reject new bond issues at the polls.

Later in the year... I shall make my final recommendations for relieving the burden of property taxes and providing both fair and adequate financing for our children's education.

Because this year is an election year, it will be a time of great pressure.

My call upon the Congress today is for a high state of bipartisanship—so that in the years to come, Americans will look back and say that because it withstood the intense pressures of a political year, and achieved such great good for the American people and for the future of this nation—that was truly a great Congress.

## U.K. Commission Stymied By African Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

Bulawayo, Rhodesia's second city, but that Gwelo, scene of three days of looting and burning earlier this week, was quiet.

The riots in Salisbury and Fort Victoria yesterday broke out soon after announcement of the detention of former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his daughter Judy, white supporters of the anti-settlement campaign.

Riot police today swooped on the Muccheke African quarter of Fort Victoria and rounded up 200 suspects in a bid to thwart any renewal of violence.

Meanwhile, Philip Mansfield, a British Foreign Office official, arrived in Salisbury today to inquire into the detention of Mr. Todd and his daughter. He is expected to have discussions with Rhodesian officials tomorrow.

Mr. Todd was visited today by two members of the commission. In a brief statement tonight, the commission said Sir Glyn Jones, a deputy chairman of the commission, and Secretary-General Harold Smedley spent two hours with the former prime minister.

A government spokesman announced today that Prime Minister Ian Smith is to make a radio and television address to the nation tomorrow night.



RESIGNS—Ronald Sadow, one of eight African members of Rhodesian Parliament, announced Wednesday that he has resigned because he said his constituents rejected outright the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals.

## Commons Rejects Labor Bid To Delay EEC Pact Signing

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The House of Commons rejected by a 31-vote margin tonight a Labor demand that Prime Minister Edward Heath should postpone signing of the treaty taking Britain into the Common Market.

The vote was 298-277, a bigger

majority for the government than had been expected. It cleared the way for Mr. Heath to sign the EEC membership treaty in Brussels on Saturday.

Another motion, backed by the Conservatives and stressing that the Common Market treaty would not become law until formally ratified by Parliament, was approved, 296-276.

The opposition motion, deliberately worded in narrow terms to win maximum support, urged the government not to sign the treaty of accession until a full text had been published and put before the house for consideration.

Opening the Labor attack, Peter Shore said Britons had been given no choice about market entry and were being "made to swallow the Treaty of Rome and the treaty of accession, even though this involves the most brutal force-feeding."

"Profound Shock" Predicted  
He warned that the British people would receive a profound shock on seeing the full text. "Here we will find not those glowing and impressive verbal formulae of Mr. Rippon, stimulated at times by coffee, cognac, and occasionally champagne, but the flat and stale prose of the morning after—and a very sober document it will be."

But Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British negotiator of entry denied in a reply that the treaty text would surprise anyone and said it was essentially the definition in legal terms of the terms reached in negotiations.

It would be impossible to furnish English-language texts of the agreement before Saturday. Final details were completed by British and EEC officials early Tuesday after 19 months of haggling. Parts of the treaty still are being translated into English.

Army Denial On Massacre  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The Army today denied that it was covering up facts about the My Lai massacre in South Vietnam.

Acting Army Secretary Kenneth Belier made the denial in a letter to congressional committees following publication of a new report on the 1968 massacre by the reporter who originally broke the story.

The report by Seymour Hersh, Pulitzer Prize-winner, in the New Yorker magazine said that, according to documents of an inquiry by Lieut.-Gen. William Westmoreland, 347 men, women and children were killed at My Lai and as many as 90 more died in the nearby village of My Khe.

The generally accepted figure for the My Lai dead has been under 200, and there have been no official reports on the incident at My Khe, two miles from My Lai.

## WEATHER

	° F	
ALBUQUERQUE	10	Partly cloudy
ANIMAS	2	Partly cloudy
ATLANTA	3	Very cloudy
BALTIMORE	15	Very cloudy
BELLEVILLE	8	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10	Partly cloudy
BOSTON	6	Cloudy
BUFFALO	3	Sunny
CHICAGO	10	Partly cloudy
CINCINNATI	10	Partly cloudy
CLEVELAND	10	Partly cloudy
DALLAS	10	Partly cloudy
DENVER	10	Partly cloudy
DETROIT	10	Partly cloudy
EL PASO	10	Partly cloudy
HOUSTON	10	Partly cloudy
KANSAS CITY	10	Partly cloudy
LAKE CHARLES	10	Partly cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	Partly cloudy
MEMPHIS	10	Partly cloudy
MILWAUKEE	10	Partly cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	10	Partly cloudy
MOBILE	10	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	10	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	10	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	10	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	10	Partly cloudy
OSLO	10	Partly cloudy
PARIS	10	Partly cloudy
PHOENIX	10	Partly cloudy
PITTSBURGH	10	Partly cloudy
RICHMOND	10	Partly cloudy
SALT LAKE CITY	10	Partly cloudy
SEATTLE	10	Partly cloudy
SPRINGFIELD	10	Partly cloudy
ST. LOUIS	10	Partly cloudy
TAMPA	10	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	Partly cloudy
WICHITA	10	Partly cloudy
WINDY	10	Partly cloudy

U.S. Coast temperatures at 1900 GMT others at 1200 GMT

## Beethoven's 'Ninth' Anthem For Europe

STRASBOURG, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The prelude to the "Ode to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony has been chosen as a European anthem by the 17-nation Council of Europe.

An official statement here said the council's ministers hoped the anthem would be played at European events and in particular on Europe Day—May 5.

Musical arrangement of the anthem has been entrusted to Herbert von Karajan.

The council has already adopted a flag—a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background, now widely recognized as a symbol of European unity.

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## Kissinger Puts Politics First

## Nixon Reportedly Shelved Proposals for Soviet Trade

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans has made far-reaching proposals to President Nixon for expanding trade with the Soviet Union, but so far they have been shelved by the White House pending an improvement in the Soviet-American political climate, well-placed administration sources said.

The sources reported a substantial disagreement between the Commerce Department and Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security affairs adviser, on how to respond to Soviet overtures for negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement that would remove barriers on both sides.

Mr. Nixon, it is said, favors an increase in trade, but he agrees with Mr. Kissinger's decision to link trade agreements to progress in the political sphere. Mr. Stans and other top Commerce Department officials have argued that a major breakthrough in the trade field could produce, on its own, a better political climate.

Mr. Stans made his recommendations to Mr. Nixon in early December after an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union, the sources said. That trip, in which he met with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Nikolai S. Potholchev, was planned at a time of exceptionally good Soviet-American relations. The Big Four accord had been signed and Mr. Nixon had announced his trip to Moscow this May.

"Two months ago the signal was green," one Commerce Department official said, referring to the White House approval of the Stans mission to Russia. "Now it is amber with a red light."

By the time Mr. Stans returned to Washington, the fighting between India and Pakistan had broken out. The Soviet support for India irritated Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, and they ordered the Commerce Department to take a less enthusiastic public posture on the prospects for Soviet-American trade.

Mr. Stans, while in Moscow, and shortly after his return to the United States, had been rather enthusiastic about the possible increase in trade. He had said that trade could rise into the billions of dollars from the current \$200 million yearly.

But to achieve a breakthrough, he reported to Mr. Nixon, the administration must be prepared to authorize the Export-Import Bank, an independent government agency, to grant credits for exports to the Soviet Union and the Congress must be asked to pass legislation opening the way to giving the Russians most-favored-nation or regular tariff treatment.

The Soviet side, in any negotiations, would be asked to settle the outstanding debts relating to World War II lend-lease shipments and to provide American businessmen with commercial opportunities similar to those offered Western European commercial representatives, Mr. Stans said, according to the sources.

While in Moscow, Mr. Stans and Mr. Potholchev agreed on convening talks in Washington beginning Jan. 6 at the deputy minister level for working out in concrete detail the possible areas where trade could be expanded.

Reflecting the White House's decision to proceed cautiously on the trade question, the Commerce Department was ordered not to give much publicity to the talks, which ended Tuesday with a vaguely worded communiqué.

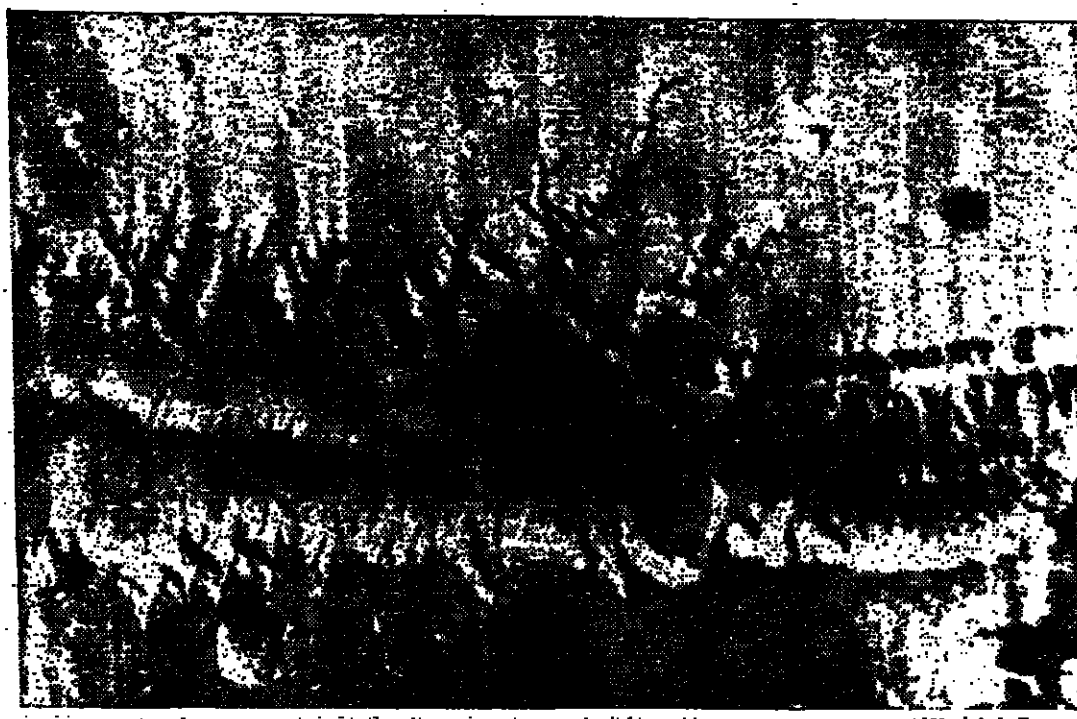
## Shipowners Lift Military Embargo On West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—West Coast shippers lifted their embargo on military cargo yesterday after the Defense Department complained that the embargo would jeopardize the national safety.

The Pacific Maritime Association said it would make ships available immediately. The shipowners imposed the embargo yesterday in an apparent effort to strengthen their position in bargaining with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on a new contract.

On Monday, the longshoremen resumed a 100-day walkout that was halted last year when the Nixon administration invoked a Taft-Hartley Act 30-day "cooling off" period.

During the walkout last year, longshoremen worked on ships handling cargo for South Vietnam and other ports in the Far East.



Detail from photo made by Mariner-9 showing 300-mile-long "canyon" on Mars.

## Mills Enters N.H. Primary As a Write-In

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 20 (UPI).—Charles Ward, national coordinator for the presidential bid of Rep. Wilbur Mills, announced here yesterday a write-in campaign for the Arkansas Democrat in the New Hampshire presidential preference primary.

Mr. Ward, of Washington, D.C., said Rep. Mills did not intend to campaign actively in the state but probably would respond to invitations from civic groups.

Rep. Mills' candidacy brings to five the number of Democratic entrants in the March 7 primary. Senators Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, George McGovern of South Dakota and Vance Hartke of Indiana plus Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty have placed their names on the ballot.

In other developments: Vice-President Agnew attacked Sen. Muskie and another Democratic presidential candidate, New York Mayor John Lindsay, for "helping to create the alienation and divisiveness they say they deplore."

In New York, Mayor Lindsay, regional head of the municipal employees' union, endorsed Sen. Muskie. Earlier in the day, the Maine senator was endorsed at a Washington news conference by Jerry Wurf, head of the 525,000-member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to which Mr. Goetzbaum's organization belongs.

The picture was taken Jan. 13 from a distance of 1,225 miles with Mariner's wide-angle television camera. Later, scientists hope to focus the spacecraft's high-resolution camera on the canyon, which is located in the Thaumasia Lacus area 300 miles south of the Martian equator.

The area covered by the picture is 335 miles by 300 miles. The main canyon in the photograph is about 75 miles wide and at least 300 miles long. Scientists were unable to estimate its depth.

In an interview by telephone, Mr. Masursky, at the Mariner control center, said that the "fundamental process" that formed the canyon was the "faulting of the crust," a cracking and sliding of the crust that is associated with earthquakes.

He noted a line of small craters running parallel with the canyon, and he said they were volcanic. This led him to speculate that the tributary canyons were caused by the venting of volcanic gases and ash.

Wind erosion and landslides probably altered the canyon features, Mr. Masursky said. The landscape in the photograph is thought to be "geologically young," he added, because of the relatively small number of craters.

Mr. Masursky is a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Since it went into an orbit of Mars in November, Mariner-9 has transmitted more than 4,000 pictures. However, the early photography was disappointing because of a dust storm that obscured nearly all of the planet for several weeks.

By Saturday the spacecraft will have completed its first 20-day mapping cycle of Mars since the dust storm cleared. Then scientists will have detailed photographs of a 40-degree-wide swath all the way around the planet's southern hemisphere.

Later mapping cycles are expected to produce pictures at higher latitudes. The failure of the cameras' color filter, which was reported yesterday, was not expected to reduce the mission's scientific output, only bar the return of color pictures.

Defense motions delay trial date of Angela Davis

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 20 (UPI).—The Angela Davis trial, scheduled to begin here Jan. 31, will be delayed for an indefinite period—perhaps two to four weeks.

The delay will enable Miss Davis' attorneys to present four pre-trial motions, including a request for state funds to help meet defense costs.

Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aronson made the decision yesterday during a 3 1/2-hour closed meeting attended by attorneys for the prosecution and defense, county officials and the defendant herself.

The defense motions will be heard starting Jan. 31, and the trial would commence as soon as they are disposed of, Judge Aronson said.

Miss Davis, accused of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the slaying of a northern California's Marin County Civic Center in August, 1970, has been in jail since October, 1970.

## U.S. Photo of Mars Reveals Canyons Similar to Riverbeds

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Mariner-9 has transmitted a panoramic photograph of Mars showing a vast chasm with branching canyons resembling a network of dry riverbeds—features hitherto unseen.

Scientists said that the photograph, along with others received in recent days, indicated that two geological processes have had an important role in shaping the Martian surface—volcanic eruptions and cracking and collapsing of the planet's crust.

But they did not rule out the possibility of some water erosion. Describing the canyon photograph, Harold Masursky, chief analyst of the Mariner's television, said:

"If this was the earth we would say this was water erosion, but scientists here believe it is probably caused by subsidence in the weakened crust and wind erosion. But water may have played some part. It's possible."

From 1,225 Miles

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The picture was taken Jan. 13 from a distance of 1,225 miles with Mariner's wide-angle television camera. Later, scientists hope to focus the spacecraft's high-resolution camera on the canyon, which is located in the Thaumasia Lacus area 300 miles south of the Martian equator.

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## Nixon Plans To Reorient Technology

Goal Is to Improve Life, Provide Jobs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—A major effort to reshape American technology and to improve life and provide jobs, using federal actions that up to now have been devoted mainly to weapons or space ships, was pledged by President Nixon today.

In one of the few new programs in his State of the Union message, he promised to help create new, science-oriented industries in fields ranging from revolutionizing mass transport to developing new land-and-air systems for emergency health care.

Such industries, he said, would help solve some of the country's greatest problems, like high unemployment and languishing trade, eroded by what he admitted is "a growing technological challenge" from nations like Japan.

He promised a \$700-million, or 15 percent, increase in a \$4.6-billion sum earmarked for civilian research and development this year. As part of the increase, the federal budget due Monday is expected to include at least \$200 million for "new technological opportunities." A further repackaging of present federal programs may total as much as \$3.5 billion.

In the making since late August, the new program has already been questioned by some scientists as a possible threat to basic scientific research and training.

Unemployed a Factor

It is also seen by some as a desperate step to cope with a political liability: some 240,000 unemployed aerospace and other technical and professional workers, including scores of engineers, in places like the region of the country's own Western White House site, in Orange County, Calif.

Still, Dr. Herbert Carter of the University of Arizona, chairman of the National Science Board—a body that counsels the National Science Foundation, the government's main basic science agency—today welcomed the program's "new emphasis" on using science and technology to solve people's problems.

The President pledged a new "federal partnership" both to expand federally supported research and to seek federal incentives—probably tax breaks—to increase private research. Private industry does about two-thirds of the country's research and engineering development, and has recently been cutting its laboratory forces.

Urges Space Shuttle

"Initial efforts," the President said, will include new or increased actions to find ways of making energy and building fast transport, both "free" of pollution, of cutting loss of life from disasters like earthquakes and hurricanes, and of finding new ways to stem the drug traffic and help addicts.

He also urged support for his proposed \$5.5 to \$6.5-billion space shuttle program, facing strong opposition, and pledged Space Agency and Atomic Energy Commission cooperation with his people-oriented programs. He announced a forthcoming White House conference on "The Industrial World Ahead," to be held here from Feb. 7 to 9.

Steps toward a more problem-oriented American science and technology were first taken by presidential science adviser Edward R. David Jr. in late 1970, at Mr. Nixon's urging. Late last August the President decided on an urgent effort, and made William T. Magruder—the engineer who forcefully headed the unsuccessful SST campaign—his special counsel in charge.

Mr. Magruder called on many agencies for help and put together the program revealed only in part today and to be unveiled further, said the President, in a special message.

## Allende Prepares Reshuffle, Accepts Cabinet Resignation

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende today accepted the resignations of his entire cabinet prior to carrying out a government reshuffle, official sources said.

He asked them to remain at their posts until he makes the final decision on the composition of the new cabinet, which is expected early next week, the sources said.

President Allende said at a press conference last night that he would like to broaden his government's political base by inviting the Radical Party of the Left and the Christian Movement of the Left—both small groupings—to take cabinet portfolios.

But a spokesman for the Radical splinter group, which broke away from the main Radical party, which already participates in the government, said they not accept unless "political, economic and agrarian anarchy" were ended.

The spokesman said they wanted the government's agrarian reform to be carried out in full and not changed by civil servants as it went along, and the rights of small and medium-scale farmers to be respected.

Last night the Senate rejected a plea by Defense Minister Jose Toha, a close friend of Mr. Allende, that a censure motion lodged against him when he was interior minister was invalid.

The Senate is expected to vote on the motion itself, already passed by the chamber of deputies, tonight. Both houses are dominated by the Christian Democrat and Nationalist opposition.

The motion accused Mr. Toha of violating the constitution by allowing armed bands to roam the streets, pressuring the news media and banning or breaking up political rallies.

Mr. Allende has said the motion is unconstitutional because ministers are responsible to the president alone.

Chaban's No-Tax Returns Published in Satirical Paper

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The satirical political weekly L'Espresso has kicked up a new political storm by publishing copies of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas's tax returns showing that he has paid no taxes for four years while serving as National Assembly president.

The newspaper, which for over half a century has been making things tough for French regimes, said that in fact the treasury each time actually owed Mr. Chaban-Delmas money thanks to tax privileges. It noted that there was nothing illegal in the way the tax returns had been filed out.

The newspaper published facsimiles of the prime minister's 1967 and 1968 tax returns showing that thanks to complex tax deductions he was in fact due in 1967 to collect 495 francs, while paying no tax on his income of 198,679 francs.

On each tax return, Mr. Chaban-Delmas indicated in his own handwriting that his annual assembly expense account of 120,000 francs was tax free, the paper said.

His other income included 41,280 francs of regular annual parliamentary salary plus 37,399 francs in gains from stocks.

"Chaban is an artist of the income tax, a defender of the notion 'Nothing to Pay' and not

one of the millions of imbeciles to whom we belong, always ready to fill generously the treasury's coffers," the paper said.

The newspaper already has annoyed government circles by publishing the facsimile of Mr. Chaban-Delmas's 1971 tax return showing he had paid no taxes for the previous year.

The prime minister's office promptly reacted to the new attack.

The fiscal statements made by Mr. Chaban-Delmas while president of the National Assembly conform with the law and rules. These entail impositions taking into account charges shouldered by each taxpayer. It is noted that the weekly challenged neither the exact nor the regular nature of the tax return," Mr. Chaban-Delmas's office said.

It said that it was to avoid such publicity that parliament had passed legislation to make public the income of all Frenchmen as of next year.

The Finance Ministry has launched an investigation to determine who leaked out again the prime minister's tax sheets.

The Communist newspaper L'Humanité said, "Legally, Mr. Chaban-Delmas has nothing to hold against himself. But what a symbol. The chief of government is free of tax—totally free—while millions of workers must give the treasury about one month of their wages or salaries and while the number of households subjected to the income tax has doubled in 12 years."

Life, McGraw-Hill Decide to Delay On Hughes Book

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—McGraw-Hill Book Co. and Life magazine said they are holding up publication of the Howard Hughes "autobiography" pending completion of a thorough investigation.

In a joint statement they said that this investigation has developed questions concerning the identity of the holder of the bank account at the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich in which checks made out to "H. R. Hughes" were endorsed and deposited.

They also said they had filed an action with the appropriate Swiss authorities in an effort to obtain full details.

The companies said they believed that the material in their possession contains the "authentic language and words" of Howard Hughes. But they added, the questions concerning the bank account must be fully resolved before publication.

Life and McGraw-Hill said their attorneys have informed Judge Gerald P. Cuklin of the New York State Supreme Court of the questions that have arisen and of the steps they have taken in Zurich.

## Greek Defendant Alleges Torture As Trial Opens

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Ioannis Kyriazis, 29, a house painter standing trial before a military tribunal, has alleged he was tortured during interrogation.

Mr. Kyriazis and seven other young defendants are accused of making time bombs and planting them in central Athens. The trial opened today.

They are alleged to belong to the Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement (PALE), founded in exile by Andreas Papandreu. The indictment says that two of the group established a bomb-making workshop in Stockholm and smuggled the bombs into Greece by car.

Mr. Kyriazis's allegation was submitted to the court in a written statement. It was not read out in court, but defense lawyers said Mr. Kyriazis claimed security officers tortured him during interrogation.

All the defendants denied they had any connection with the outlawed Greek Communist party.

## Knoll au Musée

Pavillon de Marsan  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs  
107 rue de Rivoli, Paris  
January 12, March 12, 1972  
12 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Sunday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Tuesday closed.

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## Year of Action

In his State of the Union address to Congress, President Nixon called upon the lawmakers to regard 1972 as a year of action; urged them to put in effect the measures he has placed before them concerning such vital issues as the allocation of costs for welfare, education and public administration generally among nation, state and locality. It is on congressional action—or inaction—that the legislature (and the administration) will be judged at the election this November.

But it is not only the Nixon legislative program which will be tested in this decisive year. The impact of his economic policies, at home and abroad, remains to be appraised; his foreign policies, especially his approaches to the Soviet Union and China, his hopes that nations of widely differing views can yet learn to live together, have still to produce results in the practical field of arms reduction; his withdrawal of troops from Vietnam has still to prove itself in some positive lessening of costs, some practical settlement in Southeast Asia.

In other words, Mr. Nixon's summing up of his three years in the White House was a record of many bold initiatives both within the United States and in the world. And the President stated his case eloquently and persuasively, as he had every right to do. He has made a valiant effort to adapt Amer-

ica to "the new realities of the new world we now live in," the diplomatic realities and the fiscal realities alike. The specific legislative proposals contained in his written message to Congress are impressive; his reference to the studies, actively under way, for a new basis for paying the costs of American education demonstrates that he is fully aware of the changing relationships of the individual and the government in a time of increasing urbanization. But his administration will not be judged by good intentions alone, even when backed by concrete actions.

Rather, the nation, its morale shaken by the turbulent 1960s, will want facts—real improvements in the still deeply troubled cities, genuine betterment of health care and education, positive evidence of the reduction of racial and ethnic tensions, actual stabilization of wages and prices, and gainful work. Mr. Nixon may well argue that he has deserved success, since few Presidents have worked harder to achieve it. It may be unfair to charge against him the sluggishness of Congress or the actions of foreign governments with their own axes to grind. In a time of greater confidence in government and in the American destiny, that argument would carry weight. Today, the American people will probably await the realization of Mr. Nixon's hopes before giving him credit for expressing them.

## Mideast Bellicosity

Failure to take a decision for war or peace with Israel in December at the end of his much-advertised "year of decision" has confronted President Sadat of Egypt with a problem of credibility at home and abroad. He evidently feels he must justify his inaction—and yet restore the threat of a future resort to force—both to contain his domestic critics and to pressure Israel to negotiate on his terms.

The India-Pakistan war has provided the perfect answer to the first problem—justifying the year-end inaction. Mr. Sadat has let it be known that a decision to take military action against Israel was made in October by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and that he issued orders for an assault on the Sinai in early December, only to cancel them after India's invasion of East Pakistan. Moscow was then absorbed in South Asia, in quasi-confrontation with the United States and China. Egypt's president hints that the Russians had no desire to be pushed into another confrontation with the United States in the Middle East at the same time—a temporary impediment now removed.

Fortunately, having exonerated himself from his year-end dilemma, Mr. Sadat has not felt it necessary to set another deadline for military action and abrogation of the Suez cease-fire, now in its 18th month. That leaves time still available for renewing efforts at a peace settlement through either of the two routes still open—the American attempt to bring about an interim Suez agreement and the effort of the UN mediator, Ambassador Jarring, to achieve an overall Israel-Egypt settlement.

Mr. Sadat understandably prefers to try the Jarring route first. Mr. Jarring's formula of last February—calling on Israel to agree in advance of negotiations to withdraw from all Egyptian territory after the settlement—

favors the Egyptian viewpoint and has just been endorsed in principle by the UN General Assembly, a form of pressure on Israel.

Mr. Jarring is searching for a semantic formula that would enable Israel to accept this approach, which it rejected last year. Israel already has indicated some receptivity to one such formula, the suggestion of four African presidents that Israel pledge that it has no intention of "annexing" Egyptian territory. Egypt fought for and obtained strong wording in the UN resolution: the question is whether it will be more realistic now.

Even if this hurdle is overcome, however, Mr. Jarring will face major difficulties in resolving all the issues that must enter into a total settlement. The best immediate hope is that progress on some matters might facilitate the interim Suez agreement which the United States still considers the most practical first step.

It is evident that Egypt does not want war or even limited military action at present, not just because of Soviet reluctance, but because of the likelihood of another defeat. Nevertheless, the arms build-up on both sides and other preparations for war continue. A conflict could be set off by the bellicose language and threats of military action that frequently emanate from both sides. Even if Mr. Sadat's intent in reshuffling his cabinet and "mobilizing the home front" is to divert attention at present from the absence of military measures, constant talk of the "total confrontation" to come hardly reduces tension. Next to an arms-control agreement limiting Soviet and American weapons shipments into the area, nothing would contribute more to political settlement in the Middle East now than some form of oral disarmament.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Trouble in Rhodesia

The chances of success of the Anglo-Rhodesian agreement are in jeopardy. Another big flare-up of the old quarrel over decolonization and another offensive against the white minorities in power in Rhodesia, South Africa and Angola are to be expected. Under the circumstances, the special meeting of the UN Secretary Council decided to hold in Addis Ababa promises to be particularly lively.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Indications mount that large numbers of rural Africans oppose the proposals and are by no means subservient to paid chiefs, or to the presence of police, as critics of the agreement feared. The Pearce Commission has to decide in any case how far the violence they have seen is part of the "no" answer, based on informed apathy or is the result of intimidation. They have to take into account the whole state of Rhodesia. If they find Africans trying to state their

opposition under police repression, they can give weight to the "no" vote appropriately.

—From the Times (London).

Just possibly, the sudden demonstration of African opposition to the Rhodesian regime has shaken the Smith government's self-confidence. For nearly 10 years, the Africans inside Rhodesia have remained quiet to the point of apparent apathy. Now they are demonstrating their feelings outside and inside the tribal areas. That may be why, among its acts, the Salisbury government has detained Garfield Todd and Miss Judy Todd. They oppose the settlement and they sympathize with the Africans; therefore, unwarrantably, they are in "preventive detention." It may also be why Lord Pearce will apparently not be allowed to see Mr. Sithole. Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reaction is to send another official to view the scene, but he must know by now the settlement is almost in ruins.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

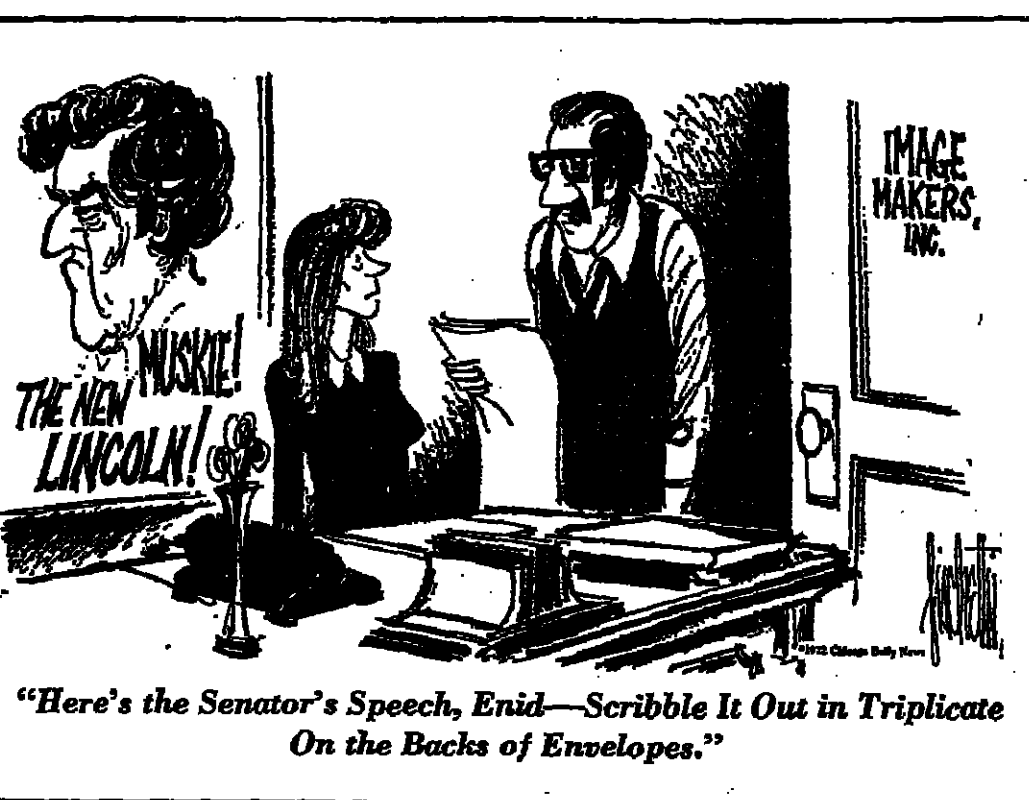
January 21, 1897

VIENNA.—It has been reliably reported here that Li-Hung-Chang, when he returned home, took the Emperor the welcome news that the Emperor of Russia would visit China at the opening of the Siberian railway and that he hoped that the Czarina would be able to accompany him. Meanwhile the recent monetary reform placed the ruble solidly on the gold standard, and will help Russia's trade, internally and externally as well. And this in turn will help Europe.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1922

CHICAGO.—"Jazz" is slowly but surely going into disfavor, according to a statement issued here by Fenton Holt of Dayton, Ohio, Director of Dance Reform of the American National Association, Masters of Dancing. "The fox-trot is the dance that receives the most abuse by the jazz dancer. All exaggerated movements of the upper parts of the body are in bad taste and never found with true refinement and culture," he said. "It and the music are on the way out."



## The Long View of Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—André Malraux, the great French writer, is an outstanding example of the "committed" artist. It is a cliché among younger intellectuals that they should "engage" themselves in world events and play an active role.

Yet, save for rare exceptions such as Régis Debray, the young revolutionist who has actually taken the field for his ideas, few of the new generation really put their money where their mouths are and make as equal Malraux's splendid record.

Apart from early adventures in Indochina, China and Yemen, he personally fought fascism. He organized an international flying squadron and flew for the Republicans during Spain's civil war. He was a tank officer against the Germans in 1940, and, after escaping from a prisoner of war camp, became a brilliant French Resistance leader as "Colonel Berger."

### Beautiful Paris

Politically, Malraux is of the left but he felt Gen. de Gaulle represented a resurgent France and joined him after the war, becoming Minister of Information and subsequently Minister of Culture. In the latter post, he beautified Paris.

Malraux once said: "If it is not a revolution that we are living through, then it is our death agony that is beginning." Recently I asked just what he meant. He explained:

"The capital fact of our times is the death of Europe and this cannot be avoided by any foreseeable revolutionary trend. When I was 20 years old, the United States was approximately in the position of Japan today in terms of world importance. It was not yet a superpower. Europe was at

the heart of things and the superpower was the British Empire.

But now all the dominating forces in today's world are foreign to Europe. The greatest power is the United States and then, next in line, there is the Soviet Union. Europe has virtually disappeared as a factor and it took astonishingly little time for this change to come about. Two centuries ago the United States was not even a nation; now it is a colossus.

I inquired whether, nevertheless, he did not think Europe could be reborn in the world power sense as a community, the political outgrowth of today's expanding Common Market. He didn't believe this could effectively succeed.

"Of course," he remarked, "the United States was never an enemy of Europe. Europe and the United States are friends. But the idea of a European community is not a serious major force. You can create a free exchange zone economically but political Europe is a different thing.

"You cannot create a United States of Europe in the same way that the various American states were drawn together as a United States of America. For this you require a common fear and a common enemy. After all, your settlers had a common enemy, the Redskins. Europe would require a common non-European enemy to stimulate unity. If China invaded Europe—speaking hypothetically—Europe could perhaps become a united force.

"That is the only way this would be possible. It is a mistake to consider that Gen. de Gaulle opposed European unity as many people say. He merely insisted any Europe must be viable. Also, he spoke of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals which implied partitioning the Soviet Union. But here he had old-fashioned ideas of geography. The Urals don't exist for the Russians."

### No Political Seer

Malraux is no political seer nor does he make any claim to that effect, despite his passionate lifetime interest in political causes. Indeed, many statesmen disagree with his analysis and prophesies that "Europe" will come to be a superpower in its own right.

Nevertheless, regardless of the ultimate accuracy of Malraux's prediction, no one can quarrel with his basic thought. It is historically unprecedented that an area which so recently was the focus of global power should slip so swiftly from that pedestal.

My own feeling, on pondering Malraux's views, is that U.S. policy must always postulate the possibility of a European confederation (that is, very little coordination at all) between the different sentences pronounced by the constitutional court, as well as between the law codes and recent legal innovations.

About two years ago, the powers of the judiciary police were restricted, in order to prevent abuses of power, and to ensure

Piero Sanavio  
From Rome:

Too often in Italy, especially on the part of so-called nonpolitical judges, "justice" is dispensed clearly on the basis of strict political considerations.

ROME.—The third power of the state, the judiciary, has officially opened the new judicial year. The speeches on the "state of justice," pronounced in front of the highest authorities of the nation by Italy's attorneys general, bedecked in their anachronistic and slightly sinister red robes and ermin-lined capes, have immediately given way to hard polemics. Everybody agrees on two fundamental issues: the progressive growth of delinquency and the appalling slowness of justice. About one million criminal offenses were reported in Italy between July 1970 and June 1971. Crime has increased at the estimated rate of 11.4 percent. In ten years, from 1957 to 1967, the duration of legal proceedings in matters of civil of cases increased by 50 percent. Currently there are 834,740 cases waiting for trial. Last year there were 753,880 cases.

The time between the institution of proceedings and the actual performance of trial, and between a trial and the appeals to higher courts, often extends way beyond the limits established by the law. As a result, in the city of Naples, 665 known criminals have recently been let out of jail. It had become illegal to keep them behind bars any longer. On the other hand, French actor Pierre Clementi, found by the police in the apartment of a friend and suspected of using drugs, is still waiting to be brought to court. He has now been in jail for about six months.

The reasons of this state of affairs are many: Judicial offices are too numerous, and their territorial distribution is irrational. There are too many magistrates but not enough auxiliary personnel. There is a very confused coordination (that is, very little coordination at all) between the different sentences pronounced by the constitutional court, as well as between the law codes and recent legal innovations.

About two years ago, the powers of the judiciary police were restricted, in order to prevent abuses of power, and to ensure

all defendants better protection of their rights. As a consequence, the police can now start an investigation only if charged to do so by a magistrate. Many judges tend to believe that the powers of the police should, on the contrary, be expanded. This point of view has recently been expressed in Rome by Ugo Guarneri, attorney general at the Supreme Court of Appeal. Signor Guarneri also believes that punishments ought to be inflicted more harshly than they have been in the past, and that amnesties should not be granted. According to him, moreover, the recent reforms enacted on Italy by and large obsolete law codes have little importance and in effectiveness whatsoever. In other words, he proposes that the country should be backward on the road of civil progress which, in these matters at least, has been conquered only with difficulty, 30 years after the coming into effect of the Republican constitution.

Italian codes of law are like Marquise's coat, one can find almost everything in them: pre-fascist, fascist and anti-fascist norms. Many judges, especially those who operate in central and southern Italy, tend to be conservative. Their liberal, sometimes liberal interpretation of the law has appeared most dramatically in recent cases, involving striking workers, politically-minded students, and even journalists. According to a document of the Council of Magistrates, the great number of persons who have been charged with criminal offenses and who have been acquitted after trial indicate that public prosecutors tend to exaggerate with their indictments. Most traditional magistrates oppose Italy's one-year-old divorce law and boycott it. Out of 40,000 applications, presented in the first months of 1971, only 4,000 cases have been settled.

Another debated point is that of the political leanings and affiliations of judges. According to conservative opinion, magistrates should belong to no party and have no political ideas. It is believed that only these two conditions can ensure judicial impartiality. The contention is both fallacious and misleading, and covers up an effort on the part of conservative judges to curb the tendency of their younger colleagues to interpret the law in a more liberal way. On the other hand, too often in Italy, especially on the part of so-called nonpolitical judges, "justice" is dispensed clearly on the basis of strict political considerations.

"We are in the middle of a crisis," admits Elio D'Esposito, attorney general of Milan. "The country has made a jump forward, and some of us have remained behind."

### Real Problem

The real problem, however, is that of the role of magistrates within the structure of the state. According to Italy's constitution, the magistracy is an autonomous body, independent from any other power and subject only to the written law. Whereas a member of the parliament can fail to be re-elected if his voters lose confidence in him (or if his party wants to punish him—as here is often the case), and a civil servant involved in a scandal goes to jail and loses his job, nobody can touch a magistrate—unless, of course, he commits gross disciplinary infractions. Within the judicial structure of the nation, every public prosecutor is independent. Still, the top prosecutor has the capacity to take a case away from a prosecutor whose ideas he doesn't trust. The judges have in the past expressed the conviction that Italy's attorneys general could, if they wanted, paralyze the government and the state. Many members of the parliament are wary of the independence of the magistracy from any political control. They contend that a connection must be established between the parliament and the "third power." What this may eventually lead to is open only to speculation. Italy's political class has many failings—and still seems to identify political responsibility with self-interest and self-preservation. The nation's welfare is a clear-cut goal, to Italian politicians, only during their electoral campaigns.

## Hoover's Empire Abroad

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—J. Edgar Hoover has quietly won President Nixon's approval for an expansion of the FBI's international intelligence-gathering operations despite grave misgivings in the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency.

That will put the Federal Bureau of Investigation in over 30 foreign capitals, unauthorized specifically by law and unknown to the public or most congressmen. Moreover, these FBI agents, supposedly stationed abroad to

help apprehend fugitives from U.S. justice, are transmitting secret intelligence reports back to Director Hoover.

This bizarre story casts further light on two intriguing aspects of Hoover: First, his undiminished ability, born of four decades' experience as the bureau's top man, to get his way in Washington; second, the tenacity of Hoover's passion to get the FBI into the spy business and his animus toward the CIA.

### Legal Attachés

The overseas FBI agents are called, officially and euphemistically, "legal attachés" and are assigned to U.S. Embassies abroad. Legal attachés have long performed useful work in Ottawa and Mexico City, helping track down fugitives. Similarly, the case can be made for agents assigned to London, Tokyo and perhaps one or two other foreign capitals.

But Hoover has gone far beyond this. Shielded from public and congressional scrutiny, he has quietly built an overseas network of FBI agents in some 30 countries. The latest step came last year when the director proposed expansion into another dozen capitals, and showed his legendary deftness in the bureaucratic jungle by going right to the top for approval.

In a private conversation at the White House with President Nixon, Hoover casually brought up his desire to establish a few new legal attaché offices. Like most Presidents of the past 47 years, Mr. Nixon has no desire to cross the director. He agreed.

Thus, Hoover went to the State Department armed with the President's prior approval, a fait accompli. State Department functionaries, faced with cutbacks in the demoralized Foreign Service, were appalled at presidential approval for a dozen legal attaché offices containing two to six FBI agents each. Across the Potomac River, CIA officials eyed Hoover's overseas expansionism suspiciously.

In tedious negotiations, the State Department managed to cut back Hoover's expansion by about half. Finally, the FBI proposed opening new offices in six additional cities: Manila, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore, New Delhi, Canberra and Santo Domingo. Although the location of legal attaché offices is a closely guarded secret, it is understood that FBI agents will now be placed in all of these cities with the possible exception of New Delhi.

In other words, Secretary of State William Rogers, who as attorney general under President

Eisenhower in the late 1950s gave Hoover free rein at the FBI, decided not to make an issue of Hoover's worldwide expansionism. One reason is assurances, given to both the State Department and CIA, that the overseas FBI agents will be operating strictly under the U.S. ambassadors and will not be gathering foreign intelligence.

The truth is otherwise. The "legal attachés" are required to send foreign intelligence reports back to Hoover through FBI channels, unseen by the State Department or CIA. Indeed, the director himself has reprimanded legal attachés for failure to send him sufficient intelligence material.

### Coffee Houses

The caliber of the intelligence picked up by the overseas FBI agents is considered suspect by intelligence experts here. However, barred from conducting overt operations, the legal attachés tend to pass along gossip picked up on embassy row and in the coffee houses. Whether the thousands of tax dollars spent for this purpose is justifiable is therefore questionable.

The reason for this activity is Hoover's nostalgic memory of his far-flung overseas FBI operations during World War II (under the name of the Special Intelligence Service). That was discontinued after the war and the newly formed CIA took over with full congressional sanction.

But, as we have reported in earlier columns, the FBI's own outstanding agents know that the bureau could stand substantial improvement in carrying out its tasks. Congress has assigned to it—particularly apprehension of foreign espionage agents in the United States. In view of that, Hoover's overseas expansionism, condoned by the President and the Secretary of State, seems particularly inappropriate.



## Aides Meet Again

Riad Named Deputy Premier  
As Sadat Completes Cabinet

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat completed a government reshuffle today with three appointments and his new cabinet held its third meeting in as many days to discuss the domestic situation, Cairo radio said.

Mr. Sadat named former Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and former Tourism Minister Ahmed Sayed Darwish as presidential advisers. Mr. Riad will have the rank of deputy premier and Mr. Darwish the rank of minister, the radio said.

Ahmed Ismat Abdel Meguid, a former minister of state, ambassador to France and government spokesman, was appointed Egypt's permanent representative to the United Nations.

2 Germanys  
Begin Seeking  
Traffic Pact

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—East and West Germany began negotiations here today on a general traffic treaty to ease travel between the two states.

Sources close to the West German government said that State Secretary Egon Bahr, Bonn's chief negotiator, had brought requests for more freedom of movement to ease hardships caused by the division of Germany.

These requests, the sources said, had not been raised in preliminary discussions of the traffic treaty between Mr. Bahr and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, begun in November, 1970, the discussions were shelved late last year.

One new request was said to be that the East Germans should ease their restrictions on travel by East Germans to the West, which now is limited to pensioners.

## Tough Reaction Likely

Political observers expect a tough reaction from the East Germans who consider travel regulations for their citizens to be a concern of West Germany.

Delegations headed by Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl met for three and a half hours today. Mr. Bahr said the discussions would continue tomorrow and would take a long time. The talks are expected to switch to Bonn next week.

The earlier talks were interrupted by Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl to consider appointments for transit travel across East German territory between West Germany and West Berlin to supplement a Big Four settlement on Berlin concluded last September. This transit accord was signed last month.

The heavily guarded and mined border can be crossed now by road, at six points, by rail at eight points and by canal or river at two.

Some crossing points are for freight only and straight-through outgoings is impossible.

The three appointments completed the government reshuffle initiated, the president said, to give the country a younger cabinet to lead the struggle against Israel.

Mr. Riad had been foreign minister for eight years before he was replaced by Murad Ghalib in the cabinet sworn in Tuesday. Mr. Meguid succeeded Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, who was recalled from New York to become minister of state for information.

Younger Ministers

The three appointments completed the government reshuffle initiated, the president said, to give the country a younger cabinet to lead the struggle against Israel.

The last few days have seen demonstrations and demands for tougher policies against Israel and the United States. The cabinet, in a series of measures announced last night and today, met some of the student demands and at its latest meeting continued deliberations on how to place the home front on war footing.

Student leaders today called for Mr. Sadat to come to their Cairo campus and clarify, among other things, "the reality of the Soviet role in Egypt." A declaration signed by the student union on the second day of a protest strike said: "We shall remain on strike until the president himself comes to answer our questions."

"It is clear that the Soviet Union prefers a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis, while all facts impose a military solution," the statement said.

The government said it will cut public expenditures, curb the importation and production of luxury goods and establish military training for university students. It said students could also enlist immediately for periods longer than six months.

Cairo radio said: "This is only the first step."

Premier Aziz Sidki told newsmen after today's meeting that the cabinet formed three committees to supervise domestic reorganization. They were:

• A National Action Committee under Mr. Sidki.

• A Production Committee chaired by Mohammed Abdallah Marashan, minister of the economy.

• A Committee for National Services under Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem.

## Obituaries

Gen. Daoud, 58, Ex-Premier  
Of Jordan, Who Flew in 1970

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Brig. Gen. Mohammed Daoud, 58, who headed King Hussein's military government during the 1970 civil war and then went into exile, died in a hospital yesterday of a brain hemorrhage, the government announced.

Gen. Daoud was flown into Amman 10 days ago after he received medical treatment in Egypt and France. The official announcement said the king had granted him amnesty.

King Hussein appointed Gen. Daoud premier on Sept. 15, 1970—the day before the war with the Palestinian guerrillas broke out. After the defeat of the guerrillas, Gen. Daoud flew to Cairo for Arab talks and announced his resignation.

He was granted political asylum in Libya, where he had since resided.

Stephen Arien

LONDON, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Stephen Arien, 58, managing director of Sadlers Wells Opera, died yesterday.

He was the leader in the company's move in 1968 from its theater at Lillingston, away from the bright lights of the West End, to its much bigger home at the Coliseum, near Trafalgar Square. The transfer was in keeping with his aims to attract new and youthful audiences to opera and to broaden the company by utilizing all the arts of singing, production and design.

Mr. Arien began his career as an actor at the age of 16. He then became a stage manager and went into theatrical administration in 1945 as general manager for the Old Vic. In 1951, he went to Sadlers Wells as general manager and was appointed managing director in 1968.

Michael Rabin

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Michael Rabin, 35, a violin virtuoso who made his Carnegie Hall debut at the age of 14, died at his Manhattan apartment last night after an epileptic seizure.

During his 21-year career, Mr. Rabin performed with some of the world's major symphony orchestras, including those in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, London and Berlin. He appeared with the New York Philharmonic a record total of 94 times.

He made 18 European tours and traveled some 700,000 miles to play on six continents.

Emil Froeschels

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—A Vienna-born speech specialist, Dr. Emil Froeschels, 87, has died in a New York hospital.

The founder of the International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics, he coined the word "logopedics," the scientific study and treatment of speech defects.

He came to the United States in 1939 and was an American citizen.

Tilly Balaban

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Tilly Balaban, widow of Barney Balaban, former president of Paramount Pictures, died in New York on Jan. 10. Mrs. Balaban, long a resident of Paris, was 68.



Mounted police cutting off traffic at one of entrances to Madrid University.

## Clash Again With Mounted Police

## Madrid Students Riot for 4th Day in Row

MADRID, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Fresh trouble broke out on the Madrid university campus today as students and police battled on the fourth consecutive day of violence.

For more than two hours, large numbers of armed riot police in jeeps and on horseback broke up groups of students who gathered to protest the dismissal of 4,000 medical students and the continuing presence of police on the university campus.

The medical students refuse to accept the addition of one year to their six-year course of study.

Today's incidents spread to the center of Madrid with students blocking traffic with tree trunks until jeep-loads of police arrived.

The most violent campus clash came at the Faculty of Architecture when 300 students barricaded themselves inside the building.

The students piled chairs, tables and other furniture against the double doors and screamed slogans at police units massing outside.

Twenty minutes later a squad of 30 helmeted, armed police charged the doors and drove the students from the building. A number of students appeared to be injured.

Four foreign newsmen who witnessed the scene were ordered away and detained by police for about an hour. Cameras and tape recorders were confiscated.

The newsmen tonight lodged a complaint with the Spanish government. They are Harry Debellus, an American, correspondent of The Times of London and American Broadcasting Co., William Cerny-Jones of The Guardian and Observer of London, Roger Insole of the Daily Mail and Sun of London, and Antonio Navarro of United Press International.

In all, dozens of students were detained and student sources said several were injured during the

clashes. Seven policemen were also hurt during the day, the students asserted.

One group of more than 100 students headed across Madrid to the Public Order Court, which hears only political cases. But they were met by a strong police guard that moved them on before they could gather for a demonstration.

Valladolid Students Protest

VALLADOLID, Spain, Jan. 20 (AP)—Some 300 students of

the Valladolid campus clashed with police yesterday in demonstrations against the closing of the medical school here, reliable sources reported today.

They said several students were arrested and three policemen injured when a patrol car was stoned and overturned by demonstrators.

Later 50 students stopped a passenger train for 10 minutes by blocking the rails with logs and stones. The students fled when police appeared.

Spanish Police Question 14  
In Basque Kidnapping Case

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Fourteen men, including two Roman Catholic priests, were detained for questioning today as police continued their search for a kidnapped Basque industrialist.

There has been no word from the kidnappers since a note was delivered to a Bilbao newspaper early yesterday saying the Basque separatist group ETA (freedom for the Basque Nation), had abducted Lorenzo Zabala, 44, and would kill him unless a company of which he is a director agreed to certain labor reforms.

Deadline for meeting the demands is 8 a.m. on Monday. Police did not release the names of the men detained today, but informed sources said 12 of them were dismissed employees of the Precontrol precision instruments company of which Mr. Zabala is a director and major stockholder.

Meanwhile, top Basque nationalist leader Telesforo de Monzon said at his home in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France, that he doubted if the ETA was involved and suspected that the abduction was by workers fired by Mr. Zabala.

Mr. De Monzon acted as intermediary between the ETA and the authorities after the 1970 San Sebastian kidnapping of West German honorary consul Eugen Bebl.

One of the kidnappers' demands is that Precontrol re-instate 183 employees fired last December for striking illegally, and give them each a 1,000-peseta (\$18) a month wage increase.

Meanwhile, police combed the mountains and valleys east of Bilbao. All frontier crossings on the French border were under close scrutiny.

Although the kidnappers' car

Coalition Cabinet Is Formed  
In Brussels After 75 Days

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Belgium's 75-day-old government crisis ended today when Premier-designate Gaston Eyskens announced the formation of a coalition cabinet.

The new government will meet tomorrow. Among its first public tasks will be to act as host Saturday when Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway sign the treaty of accession to the Common Market.

2 Girl Hostages  
In Bank Saved

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Police today seized a knife-wielding bandit after he had held two young women as hostages in the ladies' room of a Tokyo bank for more than six hours while demanding 20 million yen (\$65,000).

Both girls, Tomiko Arima, 23, and Yumiko Kan, 31, suffered minor injuries, police said.

The bandit, after hours of bargaining with police, agreed to release the women. As he walked from the ladies' room with his hostages, police rushed and seized him.

The girls, clerks at the Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp. in downtown Tokyo, had been forced into one of the compartments of the ladies' room. Two other women opened the door of the restroom and found an unidentified intruder, his face covered by a ski mask, wielding a butcher knife. He shouted: "Bring me 20 million yen. If you don't I'll kill these women."

## Pay More, Drink Less

HELSINKI, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Finnish state liquor monopoly is raising prices 9 percent because consumption of spirits has been growing unexpectedly fast, it was announced yesterday. During 1971, liquor consumption went up 10 percent.

Italy Upholds Socialists Tie Coalition Role  
Law Directed In Italy to Divorce Retention  
At Drug-UsersForeigners Held  
For Trial Affected

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP)—In a ruling that will affect scores of foreigners awaiting trial in Italy, the Constitutional Court today upheld a law which makes drug users as guilty as drug peddlers.

In a long-awaited decision, the court found no violation of the constitution in a 17-year-old law which makes no distinction between persons using or possessing any quantity of drugs and peddlers.

Ruling on the appeal of a Briton accused of using drugs, the court said users are included "in the general framework of a fight on all fronts against the highly destructive power of drugs."

The court said drug use "has reached a critical level that it affects public and moral order."

Under the ruling, the Briton, who appealed that the law was unconstitutional because it was discriminatory, will have to stand trial. He was one of many who have contended that Italy's stiff penalties for drugs were unjust.

One of the many foreigners detained on drug charges is French actor Pierre Clementi, jailed six months ago and still waiting for a trial date to be fixed.

He is to be tried along with a friend, Anna Maria Laurinella, in whose apartment he was arrested July 24. Police said they found 20 grams of cocaine, four or five capsules of LSD and some pipes with traces of marijuana inside.

The Italian penal code on drugs provides for a prison term of three to eight years and a fine of 400,000 lire (\$880) to 8 million lire (\$13,800) upon conviction of buying, selling, importing, procuring or possession of drugs.

Three Japanese Freed

IMPERIA, Italy, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Three Japanese students who spent 40 days in prison awaiting trial on narcotics charges were released without trial today.

The court said two experts testified that a substance found in the car of the three men and first identified by police as "pure opium" was a mixture of heroin and chamomile used in Japan against stomach aches.

## German to Visit U.S.

BONN, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Rainer Barzel, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats and the man who will oppose Chancellor Willy Brandt in the next federal elections, will make a one-week trip to Washington starting Tuesday, a party spokesman said today.

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Italy's Socialist party today demanded commitment by the Christian Democrats to cooperate in efforts to block an anti-divorce referendum. The Socialist party's demand was a condition for its possible participation in a new government.

The party's secretary, Giacomo Mancini, said he presented the demand during talks with President Giovanni Leone, who met political leaders in his fourth day of consultations aimed at forming a new government.

The center-left coalition government headed by Premier Emilio Colombo resigned Saturday, after 17 months in office, when the tiny Republican party confirmed that it was leaving the coalition and going into opposition.

The political crisis is heightened by fears that the center-left parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—may not be able to agree to cooperate in government again.

This could lead President Leone to call a general election in 1973, one year ahead of time.

Will Talk It...

However, Mr. Mancini said he told the president that the Socialists were ready to continue their "dialogue" with the Catholic party if it cooperated on divorce.

In the face of militant Catholic pressure for an anti-divorce referendum, which is scheduled for the spring, the Christian Democrats should "agree with the Socialists, and with the other left forces, on the necessary parliamentary initiatives to avoid an open conflict between left groups and Catholics," Mr. Mancini said.

This places the Christian Democrats, a Vatican-backed party, in the embarrassing position of being asked to protect divorce, which is denounced by the church, for the sake of stability in Italian politics.

A bill is before parliament to replace the divorce law with a slightly different measure. If it is passed, the referendum—aimed against the original law—cannot take place. But the measure needs the Christian Democrats' tolerance, at least.

Wave of Strikes

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—A wave of small strikes gripped Italy today, involving Catholic Action workers, employees of the Italian Automobile Club, thousands of construction workers in Rome province and Neapolitan road sweepers.

Also out on strike were dockyard-repair workers at Genoa, Alfa Romeo factory hands in Milan and Goodyear tire workers at Latina, near Rome.

The 24-hour Catholic Action strike, involving almost all 155 employees of the presidency of

the Roman Catholic militant organization at its headquarters next to the Vatican, was to demand higher pay—a key issue in some other walkouts.

Government  
Acts in U.K.  
Coal Strike

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—The government stepped into the 12-day-old national coal strike today in an effort to induce talks toward a settlement.

More violence and arrests occurred today as miners and students, forging a united front at two southeastern universities, continued strenuous picketing to prevent the import of foreign coal.

The government intervention came through Employment Secretary Robert Carr, who called miners' union leaders and representatives of the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized industry, to meet him separately tomorrow.

Mr. Carr would only say that his object was to find out personally the position of the two sides, still wide apart on the miners' demand for wage increases of up to 47 percent and the board's offer of 19 percent. But it is believed Mr. Carr hopes to find ground on which to bring the two sides together.

At Ipswich, northeast of London, two miners and a student from Essex University were arrested during violent clashes between police, miners and students today as the pickets tried to stop a truck carrying imported coal from the local docks. The truck's windshield was smashed and its coal dumped on the road.

The 200 miners involved in the picketing of Ipswich and Colchester docks have traveled several hundred miles from their homes in Yorkshire and are staying on the campus of the university at the invitation of the students. A miners' representative said another 1,000 miners were being sent to join the pickets.

Students at Kent University also are cooperating with the miners and taking part in picketing at docks in Dover.

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# PARIS MOVIES

## Daughter of Jack the Ripper

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 20 (HET).—In the times when Jack the Ripper stalked London alleys on foggy nights, some actors and literary gentlemen sat one evening over port at the Garrick Club.

"I wonder what his mother would say, did she know of her son's deeds," Squire Bancroft speculated. At which Arthur Wing Pinero, ever ready with dialogue to fit a situation, chimed in, "I've no doubt she would say, 'Well, Jack may have been a good son to me.'"

We have not yet had Jack's mother on the screen, but we now have his daughter in "Hands of the Ripper" (at the Napoleon in English), a typical product of that factory of moderate-priced horror movies, the Hammer Studios of London.

Jack's daughter is a problem. She has inherited her father's fierce lust for blood, having as a child beheld him at his ghastly work, murdering her mother. As an East End wail, she goes about ready to knife anyone who tries her temper. Suspected of several ghastly slayings, she becomes the

patient of an altruistic doctor who seeks to treat her by Freudian methods and lodges her in his home. On rainy nights, she is apt to disappear on hunting expeditions—just as Daddy used to do—and she very nearly strangles the doctor's blind daughter in addition to cutting the throat of his parlormaid. The whole affair suggests an animated version of a waxworks exhibit of hair-raising crimes, a penny dreadful with its wild absurdities cleverly calculated to evoke shivers, gasps and giggles.

The notorious Jack evidently had other descendants, some of them American, for in "Play Misty for Me" (at the Miroscopio in English) there is another mad young woman bent on attacking with a cleaver or hatchet anyone who thwarts her will. The film marks the directorial debut of Clint Eastwood, one of the most popular of contemporary stars. Mr. Eastwood plays the lead in this new thriller, but it must be added to his credit that he is not responsible for the

Clint Eastwood and Jessica Walter in the film "Play Misty for Me."



screenplay. It has to do with a disk jockey and it sounds as though it had been written by a disk jockey.

The protagonist is a chatty twister of records in a small, all-night radio station in Carmel, Calif. A loquacious listener falls in love with his voice and makes his acquaintance in a nearby bar. He is flattered by her attentions, but the casual affair develops into a nightmare with the easy conquest pursuing him and his other girl friends with murderous intent.

As a director Mr. Eastwood has

a penchant for close-ups of himself fading slowly into seascapes of the California coast. He appears more interested in photography than in a persuasive conveyance of the extravagant situations, but he manages the stabbing and thwarted stabbing with a relish that will please the fans of blood and thunder.

"Le Visage" (at the Colisée) is a hilarious comedy about a tempted murder, filled with black humor and ending happily. A greedy Parisian family partially buys a villa in the Midi from a

lovable old clerk who is retired. The arrangement is that the house will be theirs after his demise, but he amply enjoys his life, despite his allegedly frail health. His friendly neighbor report him as a German spy when war comes and denounce him as an Allied agent during the occupation, but both denunciations are so ill-timed that they bring him honor. He is unaware of their machinations and enjoys himself hugely when they invite him to Paris in hopes of dissipating him to death.

This macabre farce has been adapted by Pierre Tcherny with an air of being a reminiscence of the early Sacha Guitry photoplays, especially "Roman d'un Tricheur."

# ITALIAN FASHION

## The Change Made by Valentino

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 20.—I feel the time is ripe for a change," says Valentino, who has canceled the up-light look in favor of a soft curvy top with rounded shoulders and wider sleeves.

The news will bring happiness to the business half of the fashion world, but the big message as far as most women are concerned is that the spectacular sense of luxury, the fine fabrics, the hand stitching, the pale colors and the ruffles and ruffles that make them look as if they were designed for a millionaire's baby, are all still there.

Valentino's opening was the only real excitement of the Italian collections. His parade started with 20 costumes in snow white, double-faced wool, the color and fabric that first made him famous. Among them were most of the looks he developed later in the collection.

### A Favorite

One of Valentino's own favorites is the hip-length jacket with dropped shoulders and wide sleeves. It is worn over what he calls a T-shirt, a short, fitted top of the same wool that has no

sleeves but wings covering the shoulders. Under the wings goes a long-sleeved white silk crepe shirt and pants. Valentino's pants are slightly narrower than last year but still have cuffs at the ankles.

Sometimes his T-shirts are little hand-knit sweaters bound in white linen, but the white silk crepe shirt is usually there underneath.

For the sporty look, Valentino also likes blond pumpkins that lace up like soccer shoes but have two-and-a-half-inch heels, stockings with V on the ankle bone and little white felt caps, worn far back and tilted to one side.

His coats are magnificent. There isn't a coat lining in sight. They are all made of double-faced fabrics, some cashmere, and feel as light as feathers. There are more seven-eighths than full length and only a few that have what I feel like calling the old, set-in sleeve.

Typical of the new seven-eighths coats is a white double cashmere with high set raglan sleeves and a tie belt. The hat that goes with it has a crown like a pith helmet but a big, down-turned brim. The whole look is soft and sympathetic. Valentino makes only a few

real daytime dresses, such as the ivory, pleated skirt with piped in navy blue. Several dresses have wing shoulders with the sleeves of that basic silk crepe shirt pulled through.

### Silk Prints

Mostly, Valentino prefers to put together silk print tops and contrasting skirts. One of the extra-special outfits is the navy blue kimono coat outlined in a band of white, over a white crepe skirt and a navy and white blouse. You can hardly call them shirts any more. With their individual tucks, ruffles and incredible detail, they are all too feminine.

There are more evening dresses than usual in the collection, and most of them are long. Many of the dresses have the new sleeves and shoulders. Chiffon prints in green and pink, the two favorite evening colors, have little ruffled sleeves cut in one with the soft, bloused top.

Instead of long coats or capes, some of the evening clothes have hip-length jackets of double-faced pale pink or green cashmere with no collar but sporty patch pockets. Divine, I must say. But the daytime clothes, as usual, are the most extraordinary part of the collection.

## Where Have All the Buyers Gone?

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 20 (HET).—American buyers in Rome this week all agree that professional attendance at the couture showings has dropped sharply. But they disagree about the reasons.

For Paul Ronig, president of Anglo-Fabrics, "The Roman couture outperformed itself." Mr. Ronig has been following Italian fashion since its beginning in Florence 18 years ago.

"When Italian couture offered their digested ideas and adaptations, to be mild, at prices far lower than those quoted in Paris, not only Americans and Canadians but practically every fashion center sent people streaming to Italy. But now, with prices roughly double what they were only five years ago, Paris looks cheap," he said.

Mr. Ronig also thinks that the rift between Rome and Florence was fatal. "I feel that the decline of attendance started with the breakup of the Florence showings," he said. "Remember, buyers don't come to Italy just for couture. They come to buy knits, leather, accessories. In Florence, everything was concentrated. It gave buyers a chance to do all their work in one place. The

Italians weakened their position by splitting their operations."

By making couture an overly serious and solitary group, the Italians lost a great deal, Mr. Ronig thinks. "People loved to come to Italy," he said. "They liked the beautiful, the color, the prints. That made Italy very important. When the Italians tried to minimize what they had to go over to dead serious haute couture, they carted to bark up the wrong tree."

### Another View

Belle Saunders, designer for Abe Schrader who does trendy but not avant-garde, kooky clothes that sell all over the United States, agrees with Mr. Ronig that the Italian couturiers are over-charging.

"I think that Valentino is the best designer in Rome. But I find that \$5,000 is too high an admission fee."

She, too, regrets the early Florence days. "When we used to go to the Pitti Palace in Florence, there was an overall admission fee of \$2,000. With that, we could see everything we wanted and apply that money to any house we bought from."

"I think Paris is still the great fashion center of the world," she added, "but I enjoy coming here because there's something in the air. I get the tempo of the place. When you are a designer, you have to expand your thinking. I try to go all over Europe."

That way, I almost try to feel what not to do."

### Simple Truth

For Sydney Gittler, of Ohrbachs and another faithful follower of European fashions, the truth is simpler and blunter.

"Money is no problem," he said. "Look, things have gone up in Paris too. But it's the talent that's dwindled away. In the days of Florence, with Simonetta, Fabiani, De Santarini, the talent was almost comparable to Paris. The Italians had more daring; more originality. Now, it's all around Valentino. He carries Rome and that simply is not enough. If you had four people like Valentino, you'd have four times as many buyers."

Carolyn Wiener, couture and boutique buyer for Holt Renfrew, Canada, said: "We do very well with Italian clothes. The talent is here but there's not enough of it to keep us a week in Rome. We could see it all in two days."

With Rome prices competing with Paris, it seems increasingly clear that the Americans, whose economy has not been exactly bright lately, will have to make a choice and that Paris will come first. But the same crisis is hitting Rome as it is hitting Paris as well.

The importance of ready-to-wear, both in Florence and Paris, is making it hard for buyers to come to Europe four times a year.

## Dance in London

### A New Work by MacMillan

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Jan. 20 (HET).—Now in his second season as director of the Royal Ballet, Kenneth MacMillan is still virtually on trial by the critics and the regular ballet-going public to see if he can effectively replace Sir Frederick Ashton as a regular supplier of new ballets which will quickly earn a cherished place in the repertoire.

"Triad," which had its world premiere at Covent Garden last night, is only the second ballet MacMillan has done here since he took over the first was the ambitious and controversial "Anastasia" which is too confused in style and content to be regarded as a success. "Triad" is just 20 minutes' work, set to Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No. 1, and there is no doubt that it contains some superb dancing. In that respect he is at least an advance on the choreographer's last two short works for the company, "Olympiad" and "Check-point," both of which were speedily dropped from the repertoire. But I am not sure that the dancing is sufficiently rewarding to make the work have sufficient impact for it to arouse any great enthusiasm.

Equally, it would be difficult to dislike "Triad." It is too nebulous for that, being virtually an extended pas de trois in which the characters are called simply The Girl, The Boy, and His Brother. But for this information in the program, one might guess that the two male characters are lovers—maybe they are, incestuously. The curtain rises to reveal Anthony Dowell and Wayne Eagling lying on the ground and they dance affectionately together. Both of them wear pale blue tights decorated with a pale pattern of branches or roots. Peter Unsworth's backdrop is also pale, with a barely discernible tree-like pattern. And when Antoinette Sibley enters, she too is in a pale, wispy dress. At first the boys seem bored and irritated by her arrival, then they are aroused and appear to compete for her. Anthony Dowell (The Boy) puts his hand over Wayne Eagling's (His Brother's) eyes in a protective or preventive gesture which Eagling brusquely rejects. Dowell then allows Eagling to be beaten up by three mysterious male "companions" who appear briefly for this purpose. Finally, the threesome are alone again, Dowell and Sibley lying on the floor with Eagling kneeling over their bodies.

Perhaps these characters are all wood sprites or dryads—the tale of the ballet a pun? Perhaps the relationship is not meant to be explicit. Obviously, an abstract or semi-abstract ballet can hint at relationships without explaining them. But "Triad" presses these hints rather more strongly than is usual. And its failure to resolve them becomes irritating.

Wayne Eagling, a young, blond dancer who is much in favor at Covent Garden just now, is hurried and swayed about with immense ease and skill. His face is expressionless and a little gray and he rather lacks stage personality, which may make him inappropriate for this particular role.

Dowell and Sibley also dance brilliantly of course and Dowell even of changing mood, emotions, though we cannot always be sure if we are interpreting these correctly. There is to be a second act next week and it will be interesting to see if the dramatic content changes or becomes clearer. But I cannot believe that "Triad" is a work anyone will want to see very often, or that it will do anything to end MacMillan's awkward probation.

It's worth noting that "Triad" was presented as the center piece of a triple bill completed by "Les Noces" and "Ballet of the Beasts." This program involved six solo singers, four pianists, a violinist (Ralph Holmes—retired from the Prokofiev) and three conductors. This must surely be some kind of a record.

## Otto Klemperer Will No Longer Conduct in Public

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Otto Klemperer, one of the world's greatest orchestral conductors, has decided to abandon public performances, the New Philharmonia Orchestra of London announced today.

Mr. Klemperer, who is 87, will continue to make recordings with the orchestra of which he is honorary president and chief conductor. Next month he plans to record Mozart's "The Abduction from the Seraglio."

For several years the towering German-born maestro has been forced to conduct from a chair. In 1959, he developed a brain tumor. During an operation, Mr. Klemperer's brain was damaged and he became a cripple.

## The \$250,000 Birthday Party for 725 'Friends'

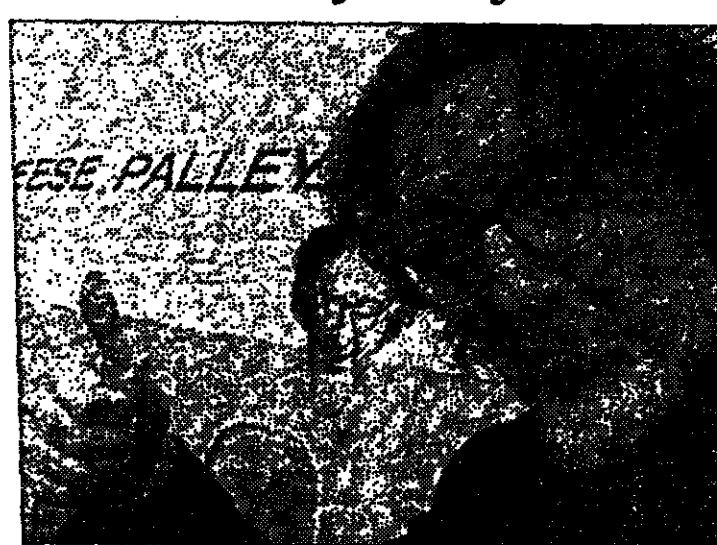
By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP).—An American art dealer who flew 725 friends and clients to Paris for what he billed as a millionaire's 50th birthday fling, acknowledged tonight that most of his guests had paid advance money toward the trip and that he thought he could get a tax-write-off on his own expenses.

Reese Palley, who hired two Boeing-747s and handed out buttons and face masks imprinted with a picture of his own white-bearded face, told a small group of reporters: "This was no millionaire's whim. I said I wrote checks for \$250,000, but I also said I figured somewhere along the line I'd get the money refunded. That's right. This trip is a new day of merchandising, and that's that."

Mr. Palley admitted that 65 percent of his guests paid \$650 per couple for the trip. In turn, he promised to give them the Salvador Dali limited edition lithograph on which he guaranteed a resale price of at least \$650.

Mr. Palley refused to say, however, how much he paid Mr. Dali for the lithographs, one called "The Joker" and the other "High Sky." Officials of Pan American World Airways, who handled the charter, indicated



Reese Palley, the host of the sky-high party.

that the round-trip charter fee was only \$110,000, and hotel expenses about \$30,000.

"The others who didn't get lithographs are people who are along because I like them," Mr. Palley said.

"I think this is fully deductible as a business expense," he went on. "I think that we can do that. It's not a dodge, but part of a valid business operation."

Mr. Palley plans to open an art gallery in Paris soon. When Mr. Palley arrived in Paris he stood on the ramp leading from his jumbo jet and told two reporters, "If I had any sensibility or good taste, I'd be embarrassed."

When he was asked tonight what he meant by the joke, Mr. Palley said, "I meant I was embarrassed by all the attention from the press. I didn't ask for it." But Mr. Palley admitted, "I'm a bit of a ham and now that I've got all this attention I like it."

One of his guests—apparently among the 35 percent who really were riding entirely on Mr. Palley's cuff—said the trip was "a kind of megalomaniac joke" and added that "Reese is actually a nice guy or so they tell me."

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objects d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and began part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

"You know," he said, "these people become enormously guilty and enormously grateful." Mr. Palley was accompanied by his son, a school teacher. The art dealer said that his wife was too busy with her theology studies at Temple University in Philadelphia to tear herself away for the trip.

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## U.S. and EEC to Hold Rolls Engine New 'Kennedy Round' Costs Triple '68 Estimate

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Common Market has agreed to a U.S. proposal for another round of trade negotiations in lower trade barriers, this one to be held in 1973 and on the same great scale as the Kennedy Round.

The disclosure was made today by Ralf Dahrendorf, Common Market trade commissioner, in a talk with some reporters.

The Kennedy Round knocked tariffs of industrial countries down substantially, so they will not be the centerpiece of next year's planned bargaining. The talks will focus on two other important obstacles to freer trade.

One is the wide array of non-tariff roadblocks that nations put up to protect their industries. There are literally hundreds of these and experts rate them as far more important than tariffs.

Some examples are so-called safety rules that give domestic producers special advantages. Others are so-called voluntary agreements that make foreigners limit their exports of certain goods.

The second major area for the upcoming trade talks will be protection for farmers. Mr. Dahrendorf made clear that the European Economic Community will not bargain away its heavily criticized system of price supports and rubber tariffs that rise and fall as needed to protect European farmers. By the same token, the United States will not bargain away its price support technique. But the two big traders could make a deal to lower the level of their support and reduce the pile of surpluses.

The agreement to hold talks is only the first step on a long road and nobody can say that it will surely produce results. President Nixon or his successor must get authority from Congress over how much the United States can bargain away. In its present protectionist mood, Congress might give very little.

**Financial Group Denies Charges Made by SEC**

NOVATO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—United Financial Group Inc., an overseas investment company, said today it filed yesterday in Portland, Ore., by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), said today the charges are "completely groundless."

The SEC asked the court to name a receiver for United Financial to prevent misuse of investors' funds. It also asked that United Financial, formerly known as USI Group, Robert Pollock, its president, five other officers, and various affiliate companies be enjoined from violating U.S. securities laws.

The company said it and its affiliates "have in the view at all times done business within the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations. In the company's view, this lawsuit represents nothing more than an attempt by the commission to extend its jurisdiction to security sales transactions which have always been, as a matter of the company's policy, directed to and made to foreigners in foreign countries and in compliance with the applicable securities laws of those nations."

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The Common Market commission must get a similar mandate from the community's member countries, now six and soon to be 10.

The agreement on another big trade round is the principal accomplishment of the talks that William Eberle, Mr. Nixon's special trade representative, has been holding with the EEC. These talks in turn flow from the monetary deal struck in Washington last month.

Mr. Eberle's next visit on Feb. 3 is expected to tie up the remaining loose ends of the agreement to begin talks.

The specific gains the United States will make are two. The community will agree to stockpile more wheat and thereby not dump it on the market to lower world prices. In addition, the EEC will lower its tariff on some citrus fruits, principally oranges.

**VW Profits Down to Zero**

MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Volkswagenwerk executive board chairman Rudolf Leiding confirmed that the company is at present operating at a loss.

He said in a television interview that profit margins had shrunk to virtually nothing recently.

In November, the supervisory board had warned that a sizeable cut in VW's dividend was inevitable because profits were off. Profits in 1970 were down 42 percent from the year before.

**Plessey Net Up By 12% in Qtr., 18% in Half-Year**

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Plessey Co. reported today that net profit fell 12 percent in the second quarter and 18.5 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31.

Net profit in the quarter was \$2.9 million, or 1.58 pence a share, down from \$3.3 million, or 1.79 pence, a year ago. Turnover, however, rose 19.7 percent to \$71.1 million from \$59.4 million in the year-ago quarter.

For the six months, Plessey's earnings were \$4.97 million, down from \$6.1 million in the first six months of 1971. Sales rose 11.5 percent to \$128.5 million from the previous \$115.8 million.

The company declared an unchanged 5 percent interim dividend.

The worldwide telecommunications and electronics group said pre-tax profit in the quarter had been reduced by \$2.1 million because of losses or lower profit in the capital goods sector of operations, notably machine tools, computers and agricultural equipment.

Plessey said, however, that these losses should diminish or not recur. It said less than a third of them occurred in the United States, where prospects appear to be improving.

**Sato Comment on Yen Revaluation Clarified**

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Chief cabinet secretary Noboru Takeshita said here today that the yen would not be revalued again.

He was commenting at a press conference on a remark by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in a television interview on Wednesday that the margin of yen revaluation in December seemed to have been insufficient.

What Mr. Sato meant to say was that the U.S. economy still had problems, although last month's multilateral realignment had solved the issue of exchange rates between currencies, Mr. Takeshita said.

**Swiss GNP at Record 13% Pace Last Year**

BERN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Switzerland's gross national product rose at a record pace of 13 percent in 1971 to 106.6 billion francs (\$26.1 billion), according to provisional figures published today by the federal commission for economic trends.

The real growth—minus the distorting effect of rising prices—was estimated to total 4 percent, with the gap reflecting the country's record inflation of 9 percent last year.

**One Dollar—**

LONDON (AP)—The late of closing interbank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

Jan. 20, 72

Today Previous

ster. 10 per ct. 2.5215 2.5313

Belgian franc 44.17-19 44.30-22

Deutsche mark 3.1215 3.1215

French franc 11.125 11.125-125

Italian lire 1.18125 1.18125

Swiss franc 2.70 2.70-20

Yen 311.3 311.3

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

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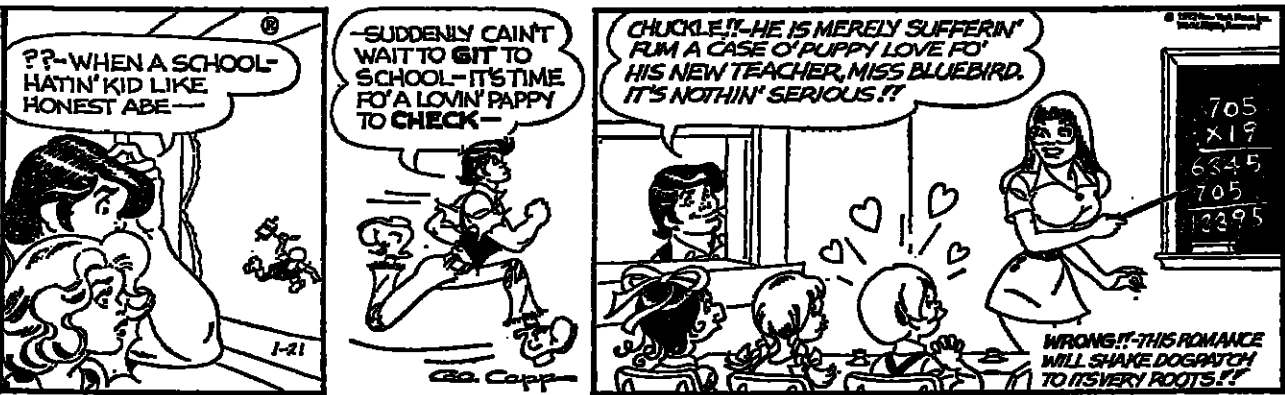
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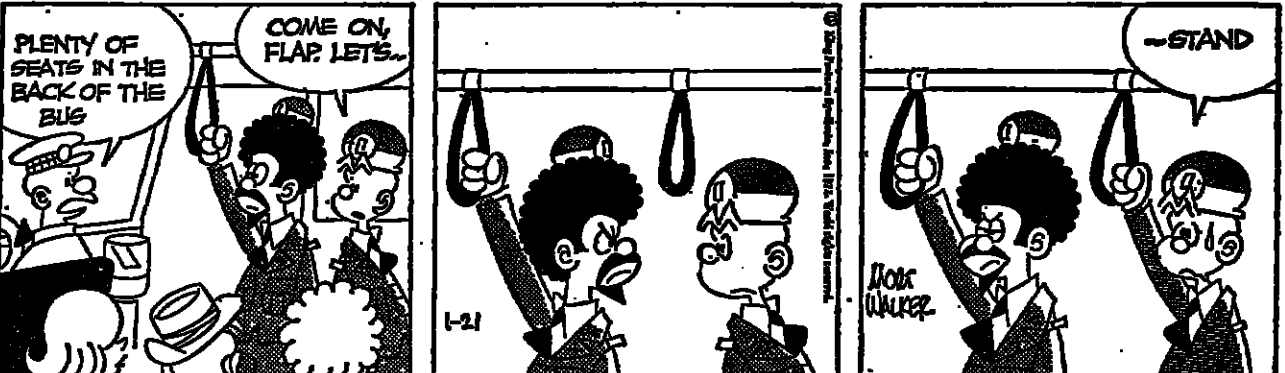
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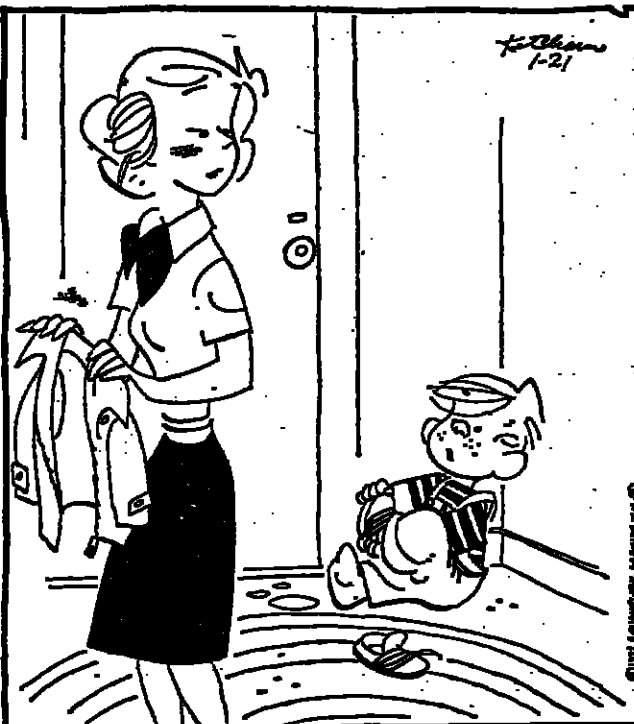
By Alan Truscott

The spectacular deal shown in the diagram and reported by Bernard Nathanson was played at a Greenwich Village bridge club recently and proved as satisfying for South as it was disappointing for West.

NORTH			
♠ 10 9 7	♥ A J 4 3	♦ 10 9 8 5 4 3	♣ 4
WEST			
♠ 4 2	♥ K Q 10 7 6	♦ A K Q J 2	♣ J
EAST			
♠ J	♥ 8 8 2	♦ 8 7 6	♣ Q 10 8 8 6 3
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A K Q 8 6 5 3	♥ 5	♦ A K 7 5 2	♣ 5

West led the diamond ace and South had no trouble. He ruffed, cashed the club ace and led a low club. As West's spades did not include the jack, it was an easy matter to cross-ruff in the minor suits and then draw trumps.

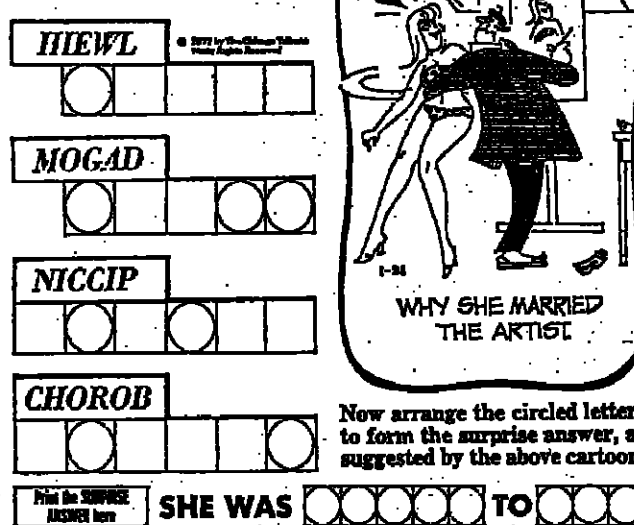
DENNIS THE MENACE



MR. WILSON SAYS HE WALKED SIX MILES TO SCHOOL IN THE SNOW. BUT MRS. WILSON SAYS HE HAD A MODEL T. WHATEVER THAT IS.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

GIRL, 20

By Kingsley Amis. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 253 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I NEVER found "Lucky Jim," which launched Kingsley Amis—all that funny, but "Girl, 20" is. It's one of those deft comedies the British seem to specialize in—a story that makes us laugh without being outrageous, obscene, anti-patriotic or ethnic.

It satirizes society without trying to bring it crashing down around our ears. It does not smear the absurd like catsup on everything in sight. There is no gimmicky situation to set you thinking of Alan Arkin or Woody Allen.

The effects are derived mostly from its characters, who are all recognizable contemporary types. Their actions are funny not because they are inconsistent—the famous non sequitur syndrome invented by American writers—but because they are not, because these people keep plugging away, with varying degrees of ingenuity and success, at their peculiar but not unusual stratagems for getting what they want.

At 34, Sir Roy Vandervane is a successful symphonic conductor, a second-rate violinist and composer and a man looking for a new lease on life. He finds it in a girl, who is actually 19—a creature named Sylvia who makes our bomb-concocting militants seem both bland and mannerly.

Sir Roy's hair, of course, is long and he wears wide-lapelled, double-breasted jackets that "set up uneasiness in the beholder by looking very nearly as much as a short overcoat." Sir Roy's underpants, however, that get him into trouble. Never particularly fastidious about them under ordinary conditions, he always betrays his latest affair by stockpiling a new supply, which steadily dwindles.

His wife, Kitty, appeals to a young friend of the family, Douglas Yandell, music critic, to help her endure the latest run on underpants. He is at a disadvantage in sympathizing with her, because she is the type of woman who makes an equal show of tragedy when the dog food fails to arrive. She is always gazing at him with such a rich mixture of emotions that he can't tell which of her many classes of appeal is being made. Yandell is also concerned about Sir Roy's infidelities because he is in love with his daughter Penny and worries about the effect on her of her father's behavior. Penny, meanwhile, is living with a young black named Gilbert, who is funny because he says, in an English context, exactly the sort of things some American blacks say when they are most serious.

It is Yandell's appointed task to try to "reason" with Sir Roy, which he does as well as his Hamlet-like disposition allows. You know, he tells the errant husband and father, that any

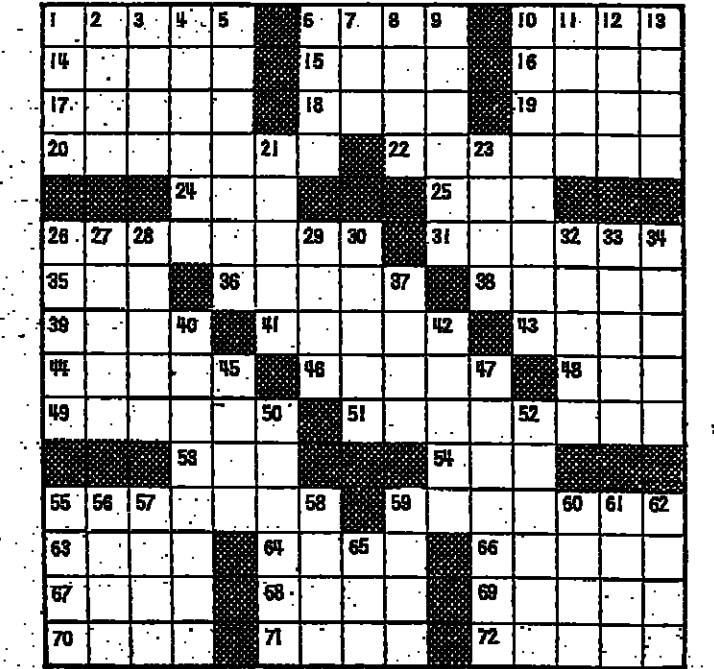
Bests Seller

The New York Times This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

	Weeks on List
FICTION	
1 The Winds of War, W. W. Waller	2 1
2 The Day of the Jackal, Frederick Forsyth	1 18
3 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	3 20
4 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	4 31
5 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	5 10
6 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	6 11
7 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	7 11
8 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	8 11
9 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	9 11
10 The Secret of the Island, Michael Crichton	10 11
GENERAL	
1 Eleanor and Franklin, Louis Howe	1 12
2 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	2 45
3 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	3 41
4 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	4 11
5 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	5 11
6 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	6 11
7 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	7 11
8 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	8 11
9 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	9 11
10 The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton	10 11

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS											
1 Steno's kind of bar	51 Network units	13 Remnants									
6 Uninteresting	53 Greek letter	21 Hungarian composer									
10 Kind of house	54 Number	23 Lyra									
14 Short visits	55 Manlike robot	25 Navigation aids									
15 Repute	59 Lads	27 Small boat									
16 Zest	63 Neighbor of Oahu	28 of old									
17 French city	64 Wisecrack	29 Smoky									
18 Tin Pan Alley	66 City of N.D.	30 Exclamation									
19 Marmalade base	67 Burl or St.	31 Buddhist deities									
20 Events for Gulliver	68 Beneficiary in lawsuit	32 Star of "Ninotchka"									
22 Puts on the stove again	69 Stopping place	33 Salad vegetable									
24 Compass reading	70 Office place	34 Bright lights									
25 Proverb	71 Raison d'	37 Hire									
31 Tropical bird	72 Saw again	40 Footnote indicator									
35 Color	1 Shoal	42 Under in poems									
36 Athirst	2 Young salmon	45 European leader									
38 Kind of geometry	3 Lads	47 Ship									
39 Theater group	4 Cuming	50 Levantine vessel									
41 Glossy black	5 Intrinsic nature	52 Attract, as trouble									
43 Brazilian cape	6 River to Barnegat Bay	55 During									
44 Hens' place	7 Fuss	56 Wheel part									
46 Norsemen	8 Wasteland	57 Clubman's concern									
48 mot	9 Writer Poole	58 Do housework									
49 Causin infection	10 Horror-movie figure	59 Ger. admiral									
	11 Inter	60 Hindu land grant									
	12 Carry on	61 Will Rogers prop									
		62 Printing word									
		63 Noun suffix									



هكذا من النحل



## Black Hawks Win

## 2 Bobby Hull Goals Beat Golden Seals

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Bobby Hull scored his 33rd and 34th goals of the season and Tony Esposito earned his fourth shut-out last night in a 2-0 victory for the Chicago Black Hawks over the California Golden Seals in a National Hockey League game at Chicago.

Rookie goalie Gilles Meloche of the Seals stymied the Black Hawks for 33 minutes, stopping 13

shots in the first period and 11 more in the second period before Hull's slap shot from 40 feet

bounced off of Meloche's glove for Chicago's first goal at 18:38.

Hull and Chico Maki teamed for the second Chicago goal at 27:30 seconds of the third period as Maki gave Hull a pass in the slot only 10 feet from the cage for an easy score.

The Black Hawks retained a 12-point lead in the West Division as the North Stars also won.

Rangers 5, Kings 1

Right wing Bill Fairbairn scored two of New York's three second-period goals to lead the Rangers to a 5-1 road victory over Los Angeles.

The first goal of the game 89 seconds into the middle session, Fairbairn broke a 1-1 tie with an unassisted effort with 3:18 left in the period. The victory moved second-place New York to within 2 points of the Boston Bruins in the Eastern Division race and lengthened Los Angeles' winless streak to eight games.

North Stars 4, Red Wings 1

Doug Mohns had three different Minnesota scorers to help the North Stars break a six-game winless streak and an eight-game Detroit victory streak on home ice with a 4-1 victory. A goal by Mickey Redmond, his 26th of the year, at 4:34 of the final period prevented Cesare Maniago from recording his third shut-out of the season.

Cannucks 6, Penguins 1

Vancouver snapped a 1-1 tie with four goals in the third period and went on to rout Pittsburgh, 6-1, at Pittsburgh. The Vancouver line of Dave Balon, Dale Tallon and Andre Bourdrias got three goals and six assists in the third period.

Canadians 1, Maple Leafs 0

Pete Mahovlich scored with only 30 seconds left to play to give Montreal a 1-0 victory over Toronto and extend the Canadiens' home unbeaten string to 21 games this season. On a face-off to the side of Toronto goalie Bernie Parent, Henri Richard took the puck for Montreal. He slipped it to Mahovlich, who fired it past Parent for his 15th goal of the season.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

Washington 30 15 15 65 145 84

New York 29 16 13 62 139 81

Philadelphia 28 17 11 59 135 81

Pittsburgh 27 18 10 56 132 81

Cleveland 26 19 9 53 129 81

Washington 25 20 8 50 126 81

Washington 24 21 7 47 123 81

Washington 23 22 6 44 120 81

Washington 22 23 5 41 117 81

Washington 21 24 4 38 114 81

Washington 20 25 3 35 111 81

Washington 19 26 2 32 108 81

Washington 18 27 1 29 105 81

Washington 17 28 0 26 102 81

Washington 16 29 0 23 99 81

Washington 15 30 0 20 96 81

Washington 14 31 0 17 93 81

Washington 13 32 0 14 90 81

Washington 12 33 0 11 87 81

Washington 11 34 0 8 84 81

Washington 10 35 0 5 81 81

Washington 9 36 0 2 78 81

Washington 8 37 0 0 75 81

Washington 7 38 0 0 72 81

Washington 6 39 0 0 69 81

Washington 5 40 0 0 66 81

Washington 4 41 0 0 63 81

Washington 3 42 0 0 60 81

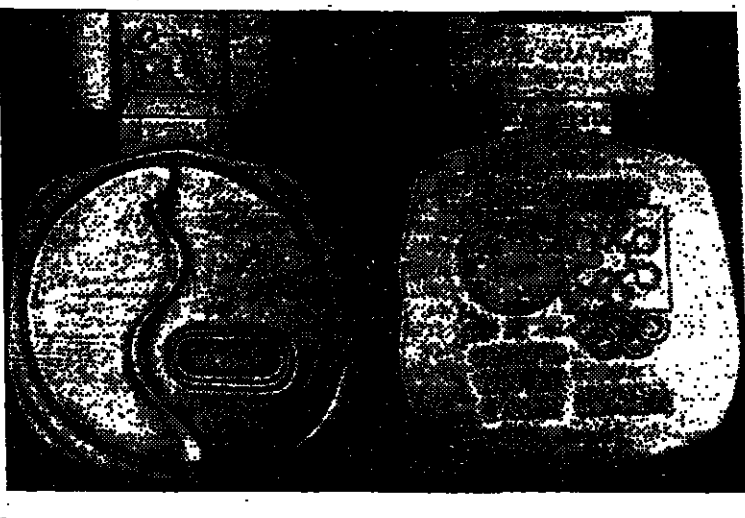
Washington 2 43 0 0 57 81

Washington 1 44 0 0 54 81

Washington 0 45 0 0 51 81



Commemorative 100-yen coin (top, left and center) to be issued Jan. 27 in Japan to mark Winter Olympics. Alongside is regular 100-yen at right are both sides of Sapporo Olympic gold medal.



## Marquette, North Carolina Triumph

## 10th-Ranked Penn Beats Villanova

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—In 17 years of basketball coaching, said Penn's Chuck Daly, "I never gave a player a game ball." His streak ended last night.

He presented his first game ball to Corey Calhoun, one of the stars of 10th-ranked Penn's 74-64 victory over 15th-rated Villanova.

The 6-foot-7, 210-pound Calhoun, one of the tallest basketball players in the nation, earned the ball by scoring 20 points on nine of 13 field-goal attempts and two for four free throws. He also had four assists and four rebounds.

Penn, seeking to avenge last year's 90-47 humiliation by Villanova in the NCAA Eastern Regional tournament, had worked the past week on trying to get the ball inside to Calhoun against the Wildcats' 1-2-3 zone defense.

The practice paid off as Calhoun, often a reluctant shooter, played one of the best games of his three-year varsity career.

Hankinson Scores 24

Phil Hankinson led the Quakers with 24 points, but Calhoun's overall play was the key. Meanwhile, second-ranked Marquette remained unbeaten, trimming Loyola of Chicago, 90-70, for its 13th victory of the season and its 66th in a row at the Milwaukee Arena. Jim Chones led the Warriors with 20 points.

North Carolina, rated third, jumped to a 20-3 lead against Wake Forest and cruised to a 59-77 victory, its 12th in 13 games. Bob McAdams topped the Tar Heels with 22 points.

Fifth-ranked South Carolina overcame a 17-point deficit for the second consecutive game and ended Niagara's 12-game winning streak with an 80-69 triumph over the Purple Eagles. The Gamecocks' Kevin Joyce poured in 33 points, 26 in the second half, while 7-foot Danny Traylor grabbed 20 rebounds and blocked nine shots.

Florida State Wins

Florida State, the No. 11 team, posted its ninth consecutive victory and 14th in 18 games over the 10th-ranked Seminoles, 105-72. Rowland Garrett scored a career high 24 points for the Seminoles. Marshall, rated 16th, whipped Miami of Ohio, 81-63, as Randy Noll scored 24 points and grabbed 16 rebounds and Russell Lee tallied 22 points and had 20 rebounds. Marshall's won-lost record is 13-3.

Arlene Christian hiked its record to 12-2, defeating the Air Force, 76-70, with five free throws, including three technicals, in the

final minute. Toledo boosted its record to 11-2, riddling Bowling Green, 78-63, in a Mid-American Conference clash.

Providence, with Marvin Barnes scoring 23 points and hauling in 22 rebounds, won its 10th game in 12 starts, beating Fairfield, 87-75.

Cliff Richey and Clark Graebner, two members of the victorious United States Davis Cup team, today reached the semifinals of the \$12,350 (\$33,410) Rothmans International tennis tournament at Royal Albert Hall.

Richey of Sarasota, Fla., the second seed for the top prize of \$2,350, won an incident-packed match from Romanian Davis Cupper Ion Tiriac, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6.

They were joined in the semifinals by Lew Hoad of Australia,

the 1956-57 Wimbledon champion, and top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania.

Nastase cashed in on unforced errors by British Hard Courts champion Gerald Battrick to win his quarterfinal, 7-5, 6-4, and meets Graebner tomorrow. The 27-year-old Hoad easily beat Frenchman Guy Forget, 6-2, 6-3, and will play Richey.

Nastase Wins

Nastase gave some uncomfortable moments against his 24-year-old Welsh opponent who had chances when serving for the first set at 5-4, and in the second set when leading, 4-2, but Nastase prevailed.

Graebner of New York City, out back on his power and beat the 43-year-old Gonzales from Los Angeles by making him run and bend.

Graebner, 28, broke through in the sixth game when Gonzales appeared to lose his concentration after a waitress dropped an ice bucket in one of the private boxes where black-tie guests were eating their dinner. With the score at 30-30, Gonzales made two unforced errors, and dropped his service in the eighth game with three unforced errors.

Graebner lost the first game of the second set and games then went with service until the 10th when Gonzales served for the set. Graebner then stepped up the pace and broke service and in the 12th game forced Gonzales to save a match point after the veteran had reached 40-love.

Wayne Reid charged Dunlop with meddling and trying to dictate to the USTA. "Personally, I object to Dunlop's interference in tennis administration," he said, "and will not stand for it while I am president."

The United States Equestrian team may face an embargo on U.S. horses in several European countries after March 31, Whitney Stone, the group's president, said at Denver. "I understand that England, France and Ireland may place an embargo on United States horses after March 31 that will interfere with our Olympic Games in Munich this summer," Stone said. Those countries put an embargo on U.S. horses last year because of an outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis in the Southwest. Stone said if the embargo is established, he will send the team prior to the cutoff date. U.S. dressage trials are on Feb. 26 at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Elvin Hayes and the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball Association are on the outs again. Coach Tex Winter said: "We've too many babies. There's no excuse for Hayes blowing up like that," after the big man had lost a one-on-one competition to rookie Mike Nevlin. "Here's a guy who's been pampered all his life," said Winter, who also charged that Hayes didn't try to get open in a recent game. "But the college coach has just got one of those guys to fool with... Now I've got a whole team of them."

Michael Bonalack, who led the British Walker Cup team to victory over the United States at St. Andrews, Scotland, last year, was named the recipient of the Bobby Jones Award for "distinguished sportsmanship in golf." Bonalack, who has played on five Walker Cup teams and won the British Amateur championship a record five times, is the 18th recipient of the honor and the third non-American to win in the last four years. The U.S. Golf Association said: "It is fitting that a Briton should receive the first award" after the passing of Mr. Jones.

## The Scoreboard

SPEED SEATING—At Indianapolis, Ind., set two records for the risk at Indy 500, winning the 500 meters in 1:28.4 in a competition of the 1000 meters.

SPORCER—At Chard, Belgium, the Belgian Army team beat the French Army squad, 5-1, in a match of the International Military Championships. Both teams will play Greece, the third country in the group, and the winner on aggregate will gain the finals.

BARCELONA—In the European Cup quarterfinals, in Group A, at Barcelona, the Netherlands, Real Madrid beat Flamengo of Brazil, 2-0, in a first leg match and at Valencia, Spain, in a second leg match, 2-1, to win the group, 3-2. In Group B, at Vienna, 3-2. In Group C, at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia of Yugoslavia beat Real Madrid of Spain, 2-0, and at Prague, Slovakia of Prague beat Real Madrid of Spain, 2-0.

ICE HOCKEY—At Bad Nauheim, West Germany, the West German Olympic team, in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Soviet Bratislava, 3-2.

SENIORS—At Adelaide, Australia, Patrick Frady of France and the Swiss team, in a match of the International Military Championships, beat the Australian team, 5-1, in a match of the International Military Championships. Both teams will play Greece, the third country in the group, and the winner on aggregate will gain the finals.

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## Morning Line:

## Million-Dollar Legs

By Bernard Kirsch

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Herr Schranz's fur hat matched Herr Kneissl's fur coat as prettily as Kneissl's half-million dollar "Superski" matched Schranz's million-dollar legs.

This dynamic duo ruled the Tyrol weekend, Karl Schranz winning two downhill races, Franz Kneissl, the Mr. Goldfinger of the ski world, accepting congratulations.

On one day of the three-day event in Kitzbuehel, Austria, Schranz decided not to race in the slalom and wearing his ski sack hat of fur, stood side-by-side with his employer, whose animal coat flowed smoothly down below his knees. Two very rich and distinguished men of the snow, indeed.

This weekend, the last before the ski season ends in Sapporo, Japan, for the Winter Olympics, the magic silver ski of the stout Mr. Kneissl of Austria and the active feet of Der Alte will meet on a mountain near here. It is about a 10-hour drive from the Kneissl ski factory in Kitzbuehel, outside of Kitzbuehel, and Mr. Kneissl and his fur coat may stay home. It doesn't really matter. He'll have substitutes.

Very Influential

The Lanberhorn mountain here will be replete with silver ski racers just full enough not to reflect the sun. It is the official suit of Kneissl, the company of which Herr Schranz is a director, a "taster," and a very influential man.

Mingling on the slopes with the silver men will be the omnipresent representatives of all the ski world's major ski centers and Head among the U.S. representatives, Rossignol and Dynamic from France, and Fischer of

Austria ("They make children's skis," said Herr Kneissl). Let us not forget about the boot, binding and sweater people congregating around their favorite skiers. It's big business.

As always, there will be the little man who doesn't talk much, but just keeps records of every skier and the ski he uses and instead of calculating World Cup standings, figures the standings of the ski companies.

Pays Well

Skiing is a multimillion-dollar industry, and there are about 250 million skiers of all sorts—recreational and competitive. Thus it pays very well for ski merchandisers to give away their wares to the big boys who will win with them. You'll never see an ad saying, "Buy Muckie Skis, the ski with which Herr Quackenbush has broken his leg four times." Only winners count.

It sometimes appears that the entire goal of the ski world is to sell, and racing and the World Cup circuit are only means to that end. Selling products is a goal in many sports—but not to the extent in skiing.

Before the start of every season, the manufacturers donate their equipment to their national ski federation—which then distributes them to their racers. When the skiers hit the European trail, company representatives tag along to service their every need.

A Breakthrough

Don't think, though, that Herr Kneissl and his boys will be generous enough to give away "Superski" the ski with the built-in wax, the finest major breakthrough in ski racing equipment for several seasons.

"The ski is not for the general market," said Kneissl. "It is not for the normal buyer. It also

costs too much." He couldn't give a price because it is not for sale.

The breakthrough cost about \$300,000 and Kneissl received help from Shell and DuPont, a couple of companies doing all right in the field of chemistry. Three years were needed to develop this polyethylene ski. All other skis must be waxed before a race for added speed. U.S. coach Willy Schanfelder says "Superski" used for the downhill only—gives Schranz a two-to-three-second advantage.

There are several types of "Superski"—one for flat terrain, others for steep or curved surfaces, several for various snow conditions, and others for the different styles of the skiers. Only three men—all Austrians—race with the magic blade—Werner Bleiner, the man who teaches cycling king Eddy Merckx how to ski; Heinz Messner, who at 32 has suddenly regained his form, and Herr Schranz, winner of three of four downhill races this year after having shut out last season.

Schranz, 33, had no trouble getting the new product. He has worked for Kneissl for 16 years, and also tests their skis.

Point: Working for a ski company does not make an amateur skier a professional, according to the rules of the Fédération Internationale de Ski. More Bodier, FIS president, has said that as long as the skier was not getting paid more than a laborer doing the same job, and as long as his name was not used for publicity purposes, he was, albeit, an amateur.

Point: "The Americans have lost all chance to win in the downhill," said Kneissl, because they don't have "any" ski. "The Americans have contracts in their own organization."

Final point: Nor do any of the Americans wear fur coats on the mountain trails.

Swiss No. 3 Sled Takes European 4-Man Bob Title

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Switzerland's No. 3 sled won the European four-man bobsled championships today against 17 rival teams.

The Swiss sled, piloted by Hansruedi Mueller and crewed by Herbert Ott, Rudolf Bieri and Hans Hiltbrunner, was clocked in 4 minutes 58.80 seconds for the four runs, followed by West Germany's No. 1 sled in 4:59.01 and Austria's No. 1 in 5:00.02.

The West Germans, piloted by Herbert Pitka and crewed by Hermann Schachl, Albert Wurzer and Franz Frey, led after two runs yesterday but were overtaken by the Swiss in the last two heats today.

In fourth place was Austria Two, piloted by Max Kaltenberger, followed by France One, piloted by Patrick Parriot. West Germany's No. 3 sled was sixth, Britain's No. 1 bobsled, driven by Prince Michael of Kent, was 17th.

Willsey Quits California

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 20 (UPI).—California football coach Ray Willsey, 40, has resigned after eight years of directing the Bears. He also was acting athletic director. His teams have compiled a 40-42-1 won-lost-tied record.

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## Observer

## Dear (Mother) (Mom)

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the most expensive things wrought in this country since the automobile is a large body of people who cannot write letters. This group ranges in age from about 13 to 26. The members are, in some respects, well educated.

Their inability to write letters seems to be a variation on an old educational quirk. There have always been people who just could not "get" arithmetic or Latin or chemistry. Until now, however, anyone who could not "get" letter-writing has been regarded as a low-grade calf.

It has always been assumed that anybody, with very little training, could learn to write. "Dear Mother, I am as well as can be expected, but need money desperately; be a dear and enclose your check for \$50 by return mail. Love, Harold."

Now, however, we are seeing a growing number of men and women could no more compose such a statement and get the message delivered than most of us could explain the quantum theory to a class of second-graders.

The explanation probably has something to do with McLuhan's message about the victory of talking furniture over the written word. If you have spent all childhood watching others use one car at a telephone, the other at a record-player, and both eyes fixed on a television tube, the silent mechanics of letter writing are likely to seem hopelessly complicated. It is much easier, if you are 1,500 miles from home and need \$50, to telephone collect.

Imagine the case of the Eastern family with daughter wintering in Michigan. This being the totally mobile generation, the daughter's dearest friends are wintering in New Mexico, Maine and Florida. What more natural to these children of the electronic moment than to communicate by telephone? Especially since the telephone company has this insouciant policy of letting daugh-

ters charge long-distance calls to mother's telephone without consulting mothers.

Mother throws the same old scene. Daughter swears to do better. Of course she realizes it is silly to spend \$18 to talk to Dora in Florida when she can write to Dora for only 8 cents.

Very soon, mother has a collect call. It is daughter. She is writing to Dora and wants to know how to spell "groovy." She has phoned New Mexico to ask Mona, who thinks it is spelled g-a-r-o-u-f-y, and they have this hot...

The way to avoid bankruptcy is the multiple-choice letter. Below is a model multiple-choice letter for children to send to a father. The father gives a stack of these letters to his loved ones away from home, along with self-addressed, stamped envelopes. The letter-writer has only to cross out all the words in parentheses except those which most nearly express what he wants to say, put the thing in the stamped envelope, seal the flap and put in a mailbox.

Example:

Dear (father) (dad) (pop) (old sport),

It was really (great) (boring) (a drag) to receive your last letter and hear all the news from home. I (am sorry about) (couldn't care less about) (am sick and tired of) having you hassle me about the tremendous telephone bills I (will try to break the habit) (think you ought to complain to the phone company if you don't like it) (sometimes think you love your life's savings more than you love me).

I need (\$10) (\$25) (\$50) (new stereo set) (sports car) (ball bondaman).

Something happened here which you should know about: (We had a party and accidentally burned down your house). (A friend of mine telephoned Feking and charged it to your phone). (I have been kicked out of school).

I (am) (am not) in jail. Yours (sincerely) (truly) (patronizingly) (filially) (in love and brotherhood) (barbarically). (Phillip) (Jane) (Harrison) (Wimpy) (Nellie).

## Irving Marder

## Henry James, Expatriate

"... The gentleman on the diron was a powerful specimen of an American. But he was not only a fine American; he was, in the first place, physically, a fine man. ... He had the flat jaw and sinewy neck which are frequent in the American type."

His face had that typical vagueness which is not usually, that blankness which is not simply a blank look of being very much at one's own disposal, so characteristic of many American faces."

HENRY JAMES

"The American."

PARIS (REUTERS).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American," "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and her aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen. He describes "the very well-formed head, with a shapely symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

If James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer, he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," F. W. Dupee's biography tells us, in "a snug little *troussière* near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on "The American."

(He was, after all, a Right Bank type; you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf.)

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to 'try New York,'" he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was possible."

When he returned, late in 1875, "the best thing I could imagine then was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenyev.

"Turgenyev," Dupee says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. ... That Turgenyev could relate their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

He also met Maupassant, the Goncourts, Zola. Turgenyev read James's first novel, "Roderick Hudson," and declared that it had been written "de main de Maître." But James was never convinced that Turgenyev really liked his work: "I do not think my stories quite struck him as meat for men."

James's "actual residence there, and his sense of French life, his wariness of Paris, very likely reflected his judgment of contemporary French letters, about which his mind seems to have been made up before he ever left the United States."

Dupee says, "He admitted Flaubert, for example (he was very kind to me), yet he wrote in an 1893 review that the celebrated author of 'Madame Bovary' was 'narrow and noisy, and had not personally and morally, as it were, the great dignity of his literary ideal.'"

James, Dupee says, "was a new and peculiar kind of American, perhaps, but he was still possessed by the stern ambivalence of an older generation. His traveling companion, Joseph in Egypt could not have had a graver sense of his representative character than James assumed in Paris. Democracy, the tribal god, was still on trial before the world; and although he was not pious about the god, and still less about the tribe, he was powerfully attached to individual Americans, those of his family above all, who continued to exemplify for him the possibilities of the national character. So his exile he relaxed, if at all, into labor."



© New York Review, Opera House.

What was James fleeing from in those sevens of a century ago? From an America that was in some ways even crasser than today's: from a society in which the dollar sign was already replacing the cross as a symbol of worship; from a land where the Go-Gitters were going West. James, always his own man, went the other way.

Did he find what he was looking for in Paris? Apparently not. He went West again at the end of 1878, but only as far as England. Evidently he found it there: he remained for the last 40 years of his life.

## 'Attendance Explosion' Threatens Soviet Museum Art

MOSCOW (REUTERS).—Soviet cultural authorities have expressed concern that an "attendance explosion" in the nation's art galleries was imperiling valuable exhibits and have called for a more modern approach to museum design and management.

In a broad survey of the Soviet museum scene, the Moscow newspaper *Sovetskaya Kultura*, a publication of the Ministry of Culture, has found a wide diver-

gence of views on the reforms needed to make museum-going a more pleasurable and profitable experience.

Museums in the Soviet Union are viewed by party ideologists as an effective tool of Communist indoctrination, so that the current search for modern techniques of museum management has both an aesthetic and political motivation.

The cultural newspaper attri-

buted the boom in museum attendance, even in relatively remote places, to a general rise in the cultural level of the Soviet population, better education, the effectiveness of the party's aesthetic propaganda and improved transportation.

At last official count, there are 1,144 museums in the Soviet Union, ranging from celebrated art galleries in Moscow and Leningrad to tiny museum-homes honoring noted artists in their native towns.

In the last 20 years, total museum attendance is said to have risen from 27 million to 103 million.

Sovetskaya Kultura warned that the steady stream of humanity through the exhibition halls of the Hermitage was causing changes in temperature and humidity that had an adverse effect on art objects.

## PEOPLE: Jackie Reportedly To Drop Damage Suit

Lawyers for Mrs. Aristotle Onassis said she will drop her \$1.5-million damage suit against free-lance photographer Ronald Galella, whom she claims has harassed and jostled her. The disclosure came at a hearing before Federal Judge Irving Cooper in Manhattan Wednesday. Reuters reported. Simon Rifkind, lawyer for the widow of John Kennedy, asked the judge to schedule a quick trial consolidating two actions—an application to hold Galella in contempt of an earlier court order and a motion to enjoin him from taking pictures of Mrs. Onassis and her two children.

Also filed with the court were transcripts of a pre-trial questioning of Mrs. Onassis Jan. 11 in which she used the words "terrified" and "frightened" to describe her reactions to Galella. "It's a reflex now," she testified. "I'm always frightened when I see Mr. Galella."

Alfred Julien, Galella's lawyer, objected to the application to consolidate all the pending actions. He also noted that Mrs. Onassis's decision to drop her suit came after the pre-trial questioning. Julien also asked Judge Cooper to modify an earlier order which barred Galella from taking pictures closer than 100 feet from Mrs. Onassis or her children or within 50 feet of her apartment house. He claimed the order was denying Galella the right to earn a livelihood. Judge Cooper said he would modify the order to allow Galella to photograph Mrs. Onassis at a normal distance.

The judge also indicated he would consolidate all aspects of the case for an early trial—including a \$1.3 million damage suit Galella filed against Mrs. Onassis after she said Secret Service agents smashed his camera in Central Park. Mrs. Onassis filed her \$1.5 million suit against Galella after that.



Gloria Swanson

eat, drink and breathe." But he only comment on food was that she preferred live food to dead food and that she would, and over enameled iron pots for the kitchen as aluminum cookware did not fit in with her health convictions.

"You look like a kid," said Mary Mitchell, a 75-year-old actress who was passing by with the aid of a cane. "You just won't grow up. You have a secret."

"I wanna feel my ribs," asked the famous actress. "Thank you. If a man gave me that kind of compliment I wouldn't believe it."

"Look at those carolines!" she said as a resident walked by. "He's going to live forever. Big carolines are symptoms of healthy glands."

Robert Koch ran away from his Trautwein, West Germany, nursing home to get married. "The staff did everything in their power to stop our secret meetings," he said of his courtship of Magdalene Klein, 72. They will be married Jan. 31—Koch's 100th birthday.

Al Long bought a round of drinks at a London pub with a \$1 note and got a coin worth \$300 in his change. The coin, a twopenny piece, was made of silver instead of bronze because of an error at the Royal Mint. "There are no hard feelings," pub manager Reg Denny said. "Maybe he'll spend some of his profit here."

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